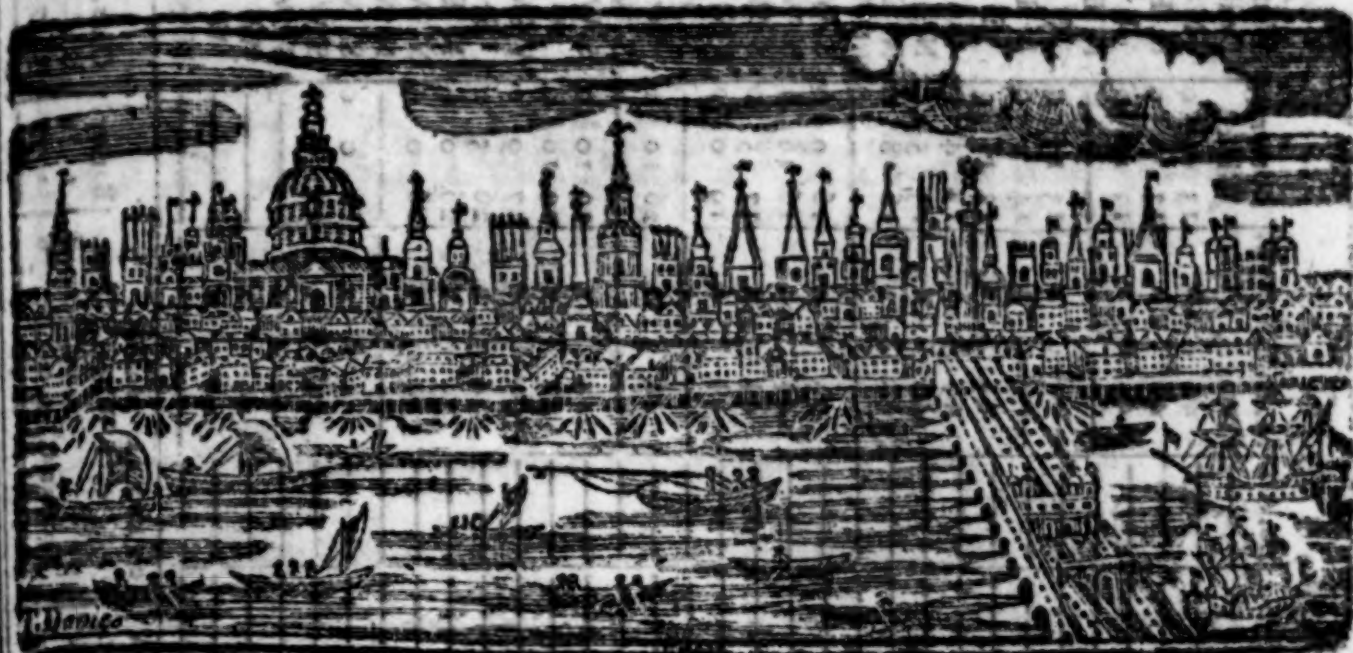


THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For DECEMBER, 1776.

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With the following Embellishments, viz.

AN ACCURATE LIKENESS OF LADY HARRIET FOLEY;

AND

A VIEW of the ancient City of PESARO in ITALY.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.

Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, on any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in DECEMBER, 1776.

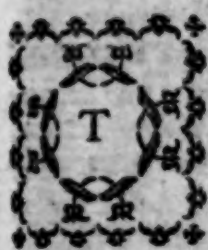
	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea, Stock	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	In Ann. B. 1726.	3 per C. 1751	Conf. 1758	Lo. An. In. B. Prem.	Navy B. Disc.	Lottery Tick.	Wind Deal.	Weather London
28	141	171				81 1/2	82 1/2			84 1/2	44	2	13 2	N	Frost
29	141	171			80	81	82			84 1/2	44	2	13 7	N E	Frost
30	141	171			80	81	82			84 1/2	44	2	13 12	N E	Frost
1	Sunday				80	81 1/2	82			84 1/2		2	13 13	N E	Rain
2					80	81	82			84 1/2		2	14 0	N E	Rain
3					80	81 1/2	82			84 1/2	44	2	14 13	N E	Fair
4					80	81 1/2	82			84 1/2	44	2	14 4	N E	Foggy
5	138	171			80 1/2	81 1/2	82			84 1/2	44	2	15 5	N E	Foggy
6	138	171			80	81	82			84 1/2	44	2	16 8	N E	Foggy
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8	Sunday						82 1/2			84 1/2	44	2	16 9	S W	Fair
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10	138	171				81	82 1/2			84 1/2	44	2	17 5	S W	Fair
11	138	171			81	81	82			64	44	2	19 0	N E	
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14	Sunday									86 1/2	44	2	29 10	S W	Rain
15	141										44	2	29 10	W	Rain
16	141	171				81 1/2	82 1/2			85 1/2	34	2	27 0	W S W	
17		171			81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2				34	2	26 5	S	
18		171			81	81	82			85 1/2	34	2	26 0	N E	
19		171								85 1/2	34	2	26 0	N W	
20		171								85 1/2	34	2	26 0	N W	
21	Sunday					81	82			85	34	2	21 0	S W	Frost
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AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard Winchester Bushel.										Wheat.				Barley.				Oats.				Beans.			
										Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Beans.
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London										4 6	3 3	3 3	3 9	5 2	3 1	2 7	1 4	4 0	3 6	2 3	1 7	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
North Wales										5 2	3 1	2 7	1 4	5 2	3 1	2 7	1 4	4 0	3 6	2 3	1 7	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
South Wales										5 2	3 1	2 7	1 4	5 2	3 1	2 7	1 4	4 0	3 6	2 3	1 7	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
FOR DECEMBER, 1776.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SCHEME of an ENGLISH ACADEMY for CHILDREN of both SEXES.



EACH them, in the English language, all that is necessary to render them rational creatures, fit to judge for themselves, and polite, but not pedantic. And give them as much knowledge as will be useful in life, or religion.

Begin with *Euclid's Elements*. And at the same time, exercise them in spelling, and pointing the English language. Form rules for pointing. Lay before them a printed book, and shew them what is pointed well, and what amiss. After they have some notion of the thing, dictate, or read some short discourse to them, and cause them to write it as fast as they can. Appoint them, when they are at home, to write this fair, and to point it well. Review it the next day, and correct their faults.

Give them, after some time, a critique upon both good and bad English authors. Observe the beauties of the language; and shew them the blunders and inaccuracies of it, that they may avoid them. Observe where an author jumbles together inconsistent ideas; as, for instance, in that passage of Mr. Addison's *Spectator*, "The whole circle (he meant *line*) of our lives, is concluded (*r.* included) between our births and deaths." A circle cannot (though a line may) be included between two points. Instruct them in the nature and powers of numbers, and shew the demonstration of all the rules of arithmetic, as you go on with *Euclid*.

Dec. 1776.

Let them into the most necessary parts of astronomy and geography; and bring them to understand the use of both globes.

Teach them the general properties of bodies, the laws of motion, gravitation, &c.

Give them, at least, a general view of history and chronology.

Lead them into the understanding of the doctrine of ideas, and of the nature and distinguishing characters of truth and error. Shew them how the mind forms a judgment of things. In short, teach them all that is not scholastic in Mr. Locke's *Essay of the Human Understanding*.

Demonstrate the existence and attributes of God, and the relations wherein we stand to him.

Teach them to read an author handsomely.

Prove the divine authority of the law of nature, and deduce the principal branches of it, shewing the essential difference between moral good and evil; that they may both know how to act themselves, and to determine of the nature of other men's actions, when they shall be called to do it.

I say nothing of mere Christian divinity, because they are to learn that of their pastors, in the course of catechising.

This method is thought by many to be far better than the common one of teaching those boys Latin and Greek, who will never have any use for those languages as long as they live, and who forget them as soon as they leave the school. For while they

are learning those languages, they make no improvement in any knowledge farther than this, that *Hibernia* signifies the same as *Ireland*, and that *rex* signifies a king. But all this while they are not taught any thing of the geography of Ireland, or of the nature of the authority of the king, or of the obligation to obey him. And surely it is better to teach children *useful things*, than *bare words*; especially since they will soon forget the words they have learned, for which they will have no occasion in carrying on a trade.

Yet still all that are designed for divinity, law, or physic, must go on in the old path of studying the learned languages, that are respectively necessary for their profession; and the knowledge of things here proposed to be taught in English, will be infused into them in the Latin language at the Universities.

I know but two things that are urged for the old method:

1. That people are forced to breed their sons at the Latin school; because they do not know how else to employ them, betwixt the time of their learning to write, and their apprenticeship. But this difficulty would be over, if the academy I propose were erected in every considerable town in England.

2. It is urged in favour of the common method of teaching children Latin, that it will direct them how to spell and point the English language,

and to understand the meaning of many words now borrowed in our language from the Latin.

I answer, an English Grammar, and an English Dictionary (such as Athe's) will answer all these ends as well. For instance, cannot a boy learn to spell the words *character*, *essence*, &c. by seeing them often written in English, as in Latin? Nay, in many instances he will learn it better; for *essence* is spelt with *t* in Latin, *essentia*. And as for understanding the meaning of a word borrowed from the Latin, nothing more is required in the new method, than barely to seek that *one* word in the Dictionary. Whereas if a child must first learn the Latin language, he must have the very same trouble of seeking that Latin word in his Latin dictionary, and over and above that, must learn perhaps twenty words which he shall never have occasion to think of more (when he is in trade, and has laid aside his Latin authors) for the sake of understanding a single word, that is borrowed into our language. For if he is set to read *Terence*, he must learn the meaning of all the words there, whether brought into our language or not: and yet all the while he advances not in the knowledge of things.

Finally, it is to be hoped that if this new method were taken, the next generation would love to read, and be wiser than the present.

H.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

COURT BEAUTIES. N^o. XIII.

[An accurate Likeness.]

LADY HARRIET FOLEY is one of those pleasing forms, whose charms do not so immediately strike, as they gradually attract, and on a close contemplation engagingly bind. She is a daughter of the Earl of Harrington, and possesses remarkable affability of temper, and vivacity of disposition. Amidst the scandal and gallantry of the times, she hath maintained a character which renders her a worthy object of imitation.

Her late marriage with Mr. Foley (a son of the new-created Peer of that name) is one of those unions where affection is founded on merit, and cannot fail of perpetuating their own happiness, as well as of reflecting a bright lustre on their station, and the holy bands of matrimony.

Our honours, and our commendations be
Due to the merits—not authority.

THE

Lon Mag.



Published as the Act directs Jan^y 1777.



THE BRITISH THEATRE.

TOWARDS the conclusion of November, and the beginning of the present month, the managers of Drury-Lane Theatre revived, according to promise, some of Congreve's celebrated comedies. The attempt, in the language of the treasury, deserved "our hearty commendations;" but the parts were not judiciously cast, nor was the whole strength of the company put forth. *Love for Love*, and the *Old Bachelor* brought some tolerable houses, but on the whole, both the town and the managers were disappointed.

We promised in our last to give an account of the new after-piece, called the *Hotel*, which appeared on the 22d of that month. We should now proceed to a performance of our engagement, had not the town prevented us the trouble. The piece has deservedly fallen into obscurity. It is gathered to its ancestors, and left to rot in pamphlet shops and on open stalls, where it should have for ever slept.

We foretold its fall in our last.

DRURY-LANE.

December 5.

THIS day a new dramatic romance, called *Selima and Azor*, was performed at this Theatre. The characters were thus personated. Azor, Mr. Vernon. Scander, Mr. Bannister. Ali, Mr. Dodd. Leibia, Mrs. Scott. Fatima, Miss Collet. Selima, Mrs. Baddeley. And Fairy, Miss Farrat.

This romance (it may indeed be well called so) is a translation from the French of Mr. Falbert, who wrought it up for the stage, and took it from some oriental tale, fabricated in his own country. It is said, that the music which is attributed to young Linley, is a plagiarism with a few trifling airs, suited more peculiarly to the genius of the English stage. Considered as a dramatic exhibition, it is certainly one of the most wretched insults ever attempted to be put on an English audience.

It would be much beneath us to bestow a single word on this wretched farrago, by way of dramatic criticism. We shall, however, say a word or two respecting it in another point of view.

We presume that the manager is too good a judge, to hope that this piece could stand a minute, but for the assistance of Mess. Louthborough and Linley. We have very candidly, and we trust very judiciously, put the matter before the public; because if Mr. Linley be the composer, compiler, or copyist, we are not ashamed to affirm, that his merit is far from being striking. Mr. Louth-

borough, on the other hand, stands unrivalled, except in the "terrible fiery car" and the fiery dragon, which we suppose the author or the manager, Prometheus like, stole from the Rape of Proserpine, or from a favourite puppet show in the West, where punch, with all the humorous vociferation of Mr. Dodd, damns with equal wit, both his carriage and his post horses.

We felt for the performers in proportion as we condemn those who imposed the painful task. Vernon, in particular, called for the pity of an enemy. He appeared throughout in the situation of a person compelled to laugh in a severe fit of the gout; indeed we scarcely know a musical performer in either house, who could have endured such a situation but himself. Dodd acquitted himself very well in the character of the *Eastern Punch*. Bannister kept up his countenance tolerably in Scander. Mrs. Baddeley was enchanting in Selima. She looked like an angel, and sung the flower song like a siren; but for which last we doubt not, that Louthborough's scenes would have been employed to other purposes; the author would have been deprived of his night, Linley of his fame, Dibdin of his douceur behind the curtain, and the managers of their profits. In fine, "no flower" but Mrs. Baddeley, could have made noise and mummery triumph over taste and common sense.

COVENT-GARDEN.

December 6.

CARACTACUS, a poem by the celebrated Mr. Mason, written upon the model of the ancient Greek tragedy, and altered and fitted for representation by the author, was performed this evening for the first time. As a poem, it has already received the approbation of the most distinguished judges; and we think very deservedly; but why it has not received the expected applause, as a dramatic exhibition, may, in our opinion, be well accounted for, without arraigning the taste of the town.

An author, who sits down to write for the stage, should consider the genius of the people to whom he writes, and whose palates he is to please. Mr. Mason, it may be answered, when he wrote this poem, did not intend it for dramatic exhibition. This would be a full defence, if he had not since fitted it for representation. In its present form it is evident, from the cool reception it has met with, in spite of Mrs. Farrel's distinguished support, that he forgot the genius and taste of an English audience; that a fine poem may be a very indifferent play, and that

that the most exalted flights of imagery, supported by the genuine spirit of the muses, if destitute of business, and variety of incident, of a succession of interesting scenes, strength of character, and depth of plot, can hardly escape the inattention, if not disgust of the true lovers of the English drama. We cannot help remarking that the high esteem and reverence for the author were barely sufficient to keep it afloat, for we have since seen it represented to houses, far from being full or respectable. It would have met with a more favourable reception, we believe, if the mere declamatory part and the chorusses had been contrasted by the tender and passionate playing of Barry; but as a hint to all future bards, who may be inclined to pursue this path, we caution them to consider what little chance of success presents itself, should they be tempted to make a similar essay, when we inform them, that not only the celebrated author of *Caractacus* miscarried, but that we are convinced, if Sophocles himself were to rise from the tomb, and make the experiment, his choruses, long soliloquies, and tedious narrations, where murders are foretold, and the greatest of all possible misfortunes chanted in the stile and manner of a popish requiem, without the intervention of human means to soften one or prevent the other, his most fortunate exertions in the stile of the Greek tragedy would miscarry; and that too, perhaps, with every mark of indignation. The managers were not without their merit, as mere managers; for they might reasonably suppose, that when such *vile trash* as the *Seraglio*, the *Christmas Tale*, and *Selima and Azor*, were permitted to escape without instant damnation, that one of the most interesting stories in British antiquity, told in the finest poetry almost extant in the English language, accompanied by the compositions of an Arne, and the enchanting sweetness, judicious stile, and marked and expressive execution of a Farrel, could not have failed of the most happy and desired success.

DRURY-LANE.

December 10.

ROMEO and Juliet was performed this evening to a very full and brilliant house, which assembled to see a young gentlewoman (a Mrs. Robinson) on her first appearance, in the character of Juliet. We shall avoid making any observations on the difficulty of succeeding in this part, farther than to remark, that a tolerable first performance of it requires no small portion of merit. Mrs. Robinson seems to be better calculated for the deeper and more solemn walk of tragedy, than for the tender, passionate, though mild and determined Juliet. She appeared to be well tutored, as to the management of her voice and delivery; but

thus walking in trammels, she frequently lost sight of nature, and made some of the less interesting passages of her part weak and insipid. Whether she learnt this from Garrick, or Sheridan, is of very little consequence. It is a mere stage trick, designed to render by contrast, the other parts of her acting more marked and distinguished. It is unpardonable in a veteran; but in a new performer, we have observed it more than once fatal. Garrick was the only person with whom it ever succeeded; and we cannot help observing that no man ever abused this indulgence of the town more grossly and inexcusably, particularly in the characters of Hamlet, Richard, and two or three others. Towards the evening of his theatric reign, a failure of his powers and strength might be a good apology; but in the full meridian of both, it was not to be balanced by any of those exertions which he occasionally set forth to astonish and surprize. Mrs. Robinson's person is elegant, though rather below the middling standard. Her voice is full, clear, tolerably harmonious, and capable of sufficient variety. Her feelings are strong, and her features capable of a suitable expression. Her countenance, her voice, her feelings, her looks and native expression, all combine to fit her for the boisterous, violent, and terrible, rather than the tender emotions of love, pity, and humanity. She bends forward, which takes off from her height. Whether from nature or affectation, we do not pretend to say. Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Hartley may venture to spare an inch to this fashionable bend; but we would advise Mrs. Robinson, to preserve her height to a single line. She should learn to look the audience fully, according to her situation; and not by a continual rolling of her eyes, and when she does fix them, directing them to the upper region, give the part of the audience in the pit reason to suppose that she was either seeking out an acquaintance in the boxes, or was steadily contemplating the pleasing visage of some favourite friend in the shilling gallery. It might pass unnoticed, when she was on the stage alone; but it was surely intolerable, when her passionate, warm and faithful lover was present. She should likewise learn to walk with more grace, dignity, and variety of deportment; and not kick her heels about, as she meant to prove to the audience, that Shakespear was right, in introducing her just brought down from the nursery, from the care and tuition of her prating and quacious governess. Notwithstanding all her faults, Mrs. Robinson bids fair to be a first rate actress; but she should practise a greater attention to the minutiae of her profession, and observe a respectable decorum towards those whom it is equally her duty and interest to please.

[Critique on Semiramis in our Appendix.]

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

An Abstract History of the Proceedings of the second Session of the fourteenth Parliament of Great Britain. Continued from our Magazine for the Month of November last, p. 576.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 2.

THIS day a motion was made by the Lord Mayor of London, (Mr. Sawbridge) that a committee be appointed to inquire into the use, which the Commissioners of the Admiralty had made of the power to grant licences, to such ships and vessels as shall be actually retained or employed in his Majesty's service; or to such ships or vessels as shall be laden with provisions, for the use of his Majesty's fleets, armies, or garrisons, or for the use of the inhabitants of any town or place, garrisoned or possessed by any of his Majesty's troops, given them by an act, entitled, "An Act to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three low Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia; and for other purposes therein mentioned." His Lordship supported his motion on several interesting and important facts stated at the time; strengthened further by official documents, in which he shewed, that the act had not only been virtually defeated, but had been expressly broken through, in a variety of instances; for that the Admiralty Board, besides giving permission to export what was in the act intended to be described under stores and provisions, had granted licences for whole cargoes, composed of woollen and linen cloaths, painters colours, leather, tin plates, tinners work, mercery, glass, tea, lumberdathery of all kinds, with a great number of other articles, contrary to the direct intention, and obvious construction of said act.

Administration seemed very sore. They endeavoured to palliate and diminish, but did not dare directly to defend. Every apology that could be well conceived, was substituted for the truth. Some said, the act had not

been infringed; others, that the instances in which it had been departed from, were trifling and of no account; others again, that the only fair construction the transactions adverted to would bear, was, that the provisionary clause was liberally interpreted for the ease, benefit, and comfort of the troops now serving in America. The matter being however much too flagrant to be concealed under so gross a varnish, the Minister confessed, that the powers given in the act had been misunderstood, and that the licences granted by the Admiralty Board had been abused; but as soon as that Board had discovered the imposition, endeavoured to be put on them by interested individuals, they recalled the licences, by which means a stop was put to all further abuse. He observed, that no more than two ships had sailed under those licences; that such being the case, and all further mischief being now at an end, for his part he saw no kind of necessity for taking up the attention of the House, at that late season of the year, with an inquiry, which could not answer any one useful or substantial purpose.

The friends of the inquiry pressed its necessity, on the ground of the Minister's own confession. He allows, said they, that fraud and imposition have been committed; let us then see to discover the *real* delinquents.

The Minister endeavoured to recant his words, by explaining them his own way; but his usual *dexterity* failing him, he had recourse to another *favourite* stratagem, which is, granting the request, but at the same time completely *defeating* it, by some condition annexed, *seemingly* full of candour and concession, which was, to agree to the motion, *provided* the mover consented, that the matter should be brought under consideration in a committee of the whole House, *instead* of an open or select committee up stairs, out of the House. The latter his Lordship

that the most exalted flights of imagery, supported by the genuine spirit of the muses, if destitute of business, and variety of incident, of a succession of interesting scenes, strength of character, and depth of plot, can hardly escape the inattention, if not disgust of the true lovers of the English drama. We cannot help remarking that the high esteem and reverence for the author were barely sufficient to keep it afloat, for we have since seen it represented to houses, far from being full or respectable. It would have met with a more favourable reception, we believe, if the mere declamatory part and the chorusses had been contrasted by the tender and passionate playing of Barry; but as a hint to all future bards, who may be inclined to pursue this path, we caution them to consider what little chance of success presents itself, should they be tempted to make a similar essay, when we inform them, that not only the celebrated author of *Caractacus* miscarried, but that we are convinced, if Sophocles himself were to rise from the tomb, and make the experiment, his choruses, long soliloquies, and tedious narrations, where murders are foretold, and the greatest of all possible misfortunes chanted in the stile and manner of a popish requiem, without the intervention of human means to soften one or prevent the other, his most fortunate exertions in the stile of the Greek tragedy would miscarry; and that too, perhaps, with every mark of indignation. The managers were not without their merit, as mere managers; for they might reasonably suppose, that when such *vile trash* as the *Seraglio*, the *Christmas Tale*, and *Selima and Azor*, were permitted to escape without instant damnation, that one of the most interesting stories in British antiquity, told in the finest poetry almost extant in the English language, accompanied by the compositions of an Arne, and the enchanting sweetness, judicious stile, and marked and expressive execution of a Farrel, could not have failed of the most happy and desired success.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 2.

THIS day a motion was made by the Lord Mayor of London, (Mr. Sawbridge) that a committee be appointed to inquire into the use, which the Commissioners of the Admiralty had made of the power to grant licences, to such ships and vessels as shall be actually retained or employed in his Majesty's service; or to such ships or vessels as shall be laden with provisions, for the use of his Majesty's fleets, armies, or garrisons, or for the use of the inhabitants of any town or place, garrisoned or possessed by any of his Majesty's troops, given them by an act, entitled, "An Act to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three low Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia; and for other purposes therein mentioned." His Lordship supported his motion on several interesting and important facts stated at the time; strengthened further by official documents, in which he shewed, that the act had not only been virtually defeated, but had been expressly broken through, in a variety of instances; for that the Admiralty Board, besides giving permission to export what was in the act intended to be described under stores and provisions, had granted licences for whole cargoes, composed of woollen and linen cloaths, painters colours, leather, tin plates, tinners work, mercery, glass, tea, lumberdathery of all kinds, with a great number of other articles, contrary to the direct intention, and obvious construction of said act.

Administration seemed very sore. They endeavoured to palliate and diminish, but did not dare directly to defend. Every apology that could be well conceived, was substituted for the truth. Some said, the act had not

been infringed; others, that the instances in which it had been departed from, were trifling and of no account; others again, that the only fair construction the transactions adverted to would bear, was, that the provisionary clause was liberally interpreted for the ease, benefit, and comfort of the troops now serving in America. The matter being however much too flagrant to be concealed under so gross a varnish, the Minister confessed, that the powers given in the act had been misunderstood, and that the licences granted by the Admiralty Board had been abused; but as soon as that Board had discovered the imposition, endeavoured to be put on them by interested individuals, they recalled the licences, by which means a stop was put to all further abuse. He observed, that no more than two ships had sailed under those licences; that such being the case, and all further mischief being now at an end, for his part he saw no kind of necessity for taking up the attention of the House, at that late season of the year, with an inquiry, which could not answer any one useful or substantial purpose.

The friends of the inquiry pressed its necessity, on the ground of the Minister's own confession. He allows, said they, that fraud and imposition have been committed; let us then see to discover the *real* delinquents.

The Minister endeavoured to recant his words, by explaining them his own way; but his usual *dexterity* failing him, he had recourse to another *favourite* stratagem, which is, granting the request, but at the same time completely *defeating* it, by some condition annexed, *seemingly* full of *candour* and *concession*, which was, to agree to the motion, *provided* the mover consented, that the matter should be brought under consideration in a committee of the whole House, *instead* of an open or select committee up stairs, out of the House. The latter his Lordship

Lordship wisely foresaw might bring transactions of a very disagreeable nature to light; they would be examined, inquired into, and discussed with patience, coolness, and deliberation; and finally, the sense of the committee would be reported to the House, which it might be possibly very indecent to smother by a vote: whereas in a committee of the whole House, where so few attend but for the mere purpose of voting as they are desired, after a confused tedious examination which they never heard a syllable of, the business is done at once, by some question *purposely* framed, to defeat the inquiry; or by the more decisive and laconic mode of moving for an adjournment, or, in the technical language of a committee of the whole House, "that the Chairman do now leave the chair."

The motion was agreed to, according to the Minister's amendment; and was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 8th instant, in a committee of the whole House.

The Minister, the same day, presented the following message from his Majesty:

"GEORGE R.

"HIS Majesty, relying on the experienced zeal of his faithful Commons, and considering that during the present troubles in North America, emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most dangerous consequences, if proper means should not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous that this House will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences incurred, or to be incurred on account of military services for the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six; and as the exigency of affairs may require. And his Majesty, having judged it expedient to issue his proclamation, in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the fourteenth year of his reign, for calling in the remainder of the deficient gold coin, doubts not, but that his faithful Commons will enable him to make good the charges which shall be incurred in this service, and which cannot at this time be ascertained."

G. R."

May 3.

The bill for altering the punishment

of persons convicted of felony, and liable to transportation, was read a second time. The friends of the bill recommended it only as a bill of experiment at best; and if found objectionable in the first instance in the committee, to defer it till the next sessions, and ordering it to be printed in the mean time, for the consideration of the members, and the public at large, during the prorogation. The bill was committed for the 9th instant.

May 6.

This day, a sudden and unexpected debate arose in the House, on account of an article which appeared the preceding Saturday in the Gazette, containing a letter from General Howe, acquainting the Secretary of State for the American department, of his evacuating Boston, and of his departure for Halifax, with the forces under his command.

Colonel Barre moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to the proper officers, to lay before this House copies of the last dispatches received from the 1st of March last, from General Howe and Vice-Admiral Shulham, in order that this House may have full and authentic information of the present state of the war in North America, before they proceed to grant any further supplies for the carrying on said war."

This was a motion, which neither the mover nor his friends had the most distant expectation of carrying. It answered one end however, that of attacking administration at large, on their want of information themselves, and their repeated refusals to gratify Parliament with that species of information, which no administration had heretofore, upon any pretence whatever, offered to withhold. We cannot better convey to our readers, the complexion and nature of this day's debate, than by giving an extract from the Mover's speech on the opening, and the Minister's general reply.

"I am well informed, that General Howe was permitted to evacuate Boston, upon conditions, that he should leave his stores, and not burn the town; but on both these circumstances, the Gazette has been silent

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The only paper published by authority in this country, is become a national disgrace. Since the commencement of this cruel and unnatural struggle, the most shameful efforts have been made to *mislead* the people without doors, and to insult those within, by either refusing all sort of information, or giving us accounts, manifestly founded in ignorance, delusion, or premeditated imposition. I appeal to the most zealous supporters of the present measures, if they ever remember *such a state of things* under any administration: but it is impossible it can much longer rest on its present footing; or that the people, however tame they may be, will continue to *endure* it. Here we have voted already upwards of nine millions. We are going to give a vote of credit for another million. I dare say, loose, slovenly, and inaccurate as the Minister generally is, he will hardly rise and pledge himself to this House, that five millions more will defray the expences of the ensuing campaign. What then, in the name of decency and common sense, are we about? Shall we vote fifteen millions of the public money, without knowing whether there is even a *prospect* of success? No, it is impossible. I think I see the noble Lord (Lord North) relent, and tacitly *confess* at once the propriety, nay necessity of informing the representatives of the people, what they are to expect, in return for those floods of blood and treasure, that have been already expended; and what are the prospects of success on one hand, and the obstacles to contend with on the other, in the further prosecution of this burthensome, cruel, and unnatural war. I know the noble Lord's power is great, and his influence extensive; but however willing the majority of this House may be to *obey* his *mandates*, I trust, that the noble Lord, as well for the sake of *saving* common appearances, as for *his own* eventual *personal* safety, will vouchsafe to give this House some more satisfactory information, than what is contained in this flimsy scrap of paper"—pointing to the passage in the London Gazette, which he had cut out of that paper, and held in his hand during the whole time he was speaking.

Dec. 1776.

The Minister took very little notice of the most material observations of the gentleman who made the motion. He grounded the defence of administration chiefly on round negative assertions, contradicting almost every circumstance urged on the other side. He contended, that General Howe was *not* compelled to abandon Boston; that the troops met with no sort of interruption in their embarkation, nor was the evacuation preceded by any compromise whatever, either actual or implied. Notwithstanding all this, contrary to every ordinary rule of reasoning and common sense, he refused the papers called for, purely on the ground, that the disclosure of the contents of any letters received from General Howe, included in the dates mentioned in the motion, might be the means of defeating the operations of the ensuing campaign.

This flat refusal on the part of administration, bore, we confess, a very awkward appearance. If the facts were as they stated them, why hold them back from the public eye? if they were not, why *hazard* detection to *no* purpose? for it is certain, that they were not believed by their warmest friends and supporters. It was childish, it was trifling to apologize for the refusal, for fear of disclosing circumstances, of which our enemies might profit. The intended operations of the campaign must have been known in America, *before* the papers desired could be the means of conveying any intelligence to that country; and though it were otherwise, *extracts* relative to the *mere* evacuation might have been given, so as to have totally *removed* the objection on that ground. We will however venture a conjecture, which may in some measure account for this extraordinary conduct, without supposing, that administration acted merely like *mules* or *changelings*, obstinate *without* cause, and fearful *without* reason.

General Howe had now suffered a blockade for eight or nine months, by a very superior force. His weakness was known early in the summer; the affair of Bunker's-hill, and the decisive measures taken by America in consequence of that affair, rendered his situation extremely critical. Yet, notwithstanding all this, no troops were

were sent to his assistance, though his destruction, had it been effected, would have probably decided the affair against us, during the latter part of the summer and the autumn. The Southern Provinces were left to *chance*, and the crazy personal valour of Lord Dunmore. Canada was *left* all to the single town of Quebec, where the few troops we had were suffering an actual siege; and now General Howe had been nearly six months, without receiving so much as a single line from administration. Such a general state of things, and the General's own feelings, expressed in the honest language of a soldier, who thought both the honour and interests of the nation, as well as his own personal reputation shamefully neglected, if not deeply wounded, might have pressed closely on those in office. They would, indeed, have been attacked in front and rear. The King's friends grumbled, nay one* of them ventured to *speake out*, and had any of the material passages of the dispatches been published, we have *strong* reason to believe, that the Minister and his colleagues in office, would have found themselves *compelled* to share some part of the blame, which it was confidently said they employed their understrappers and varnishers to divide in certain portions, between General Carleton, General Howe, and Sir Peter Parker †.

We thought it necessary to clear up, what on a cursory view bore every mark of either sheer folly, or of a wanton, obstinate, unprovoked contempt for the opinion of their friends, as well as their adversaries. Besides, we perform it as a very material part of our duty; for should defeat, disappointment, or a foreign war overtake us in the further prosecution of this unnatural, and, we do not hesitate to pronounce, impolitic war, we have not the least doubt but the first leading inquiry will be, why hostilities

were commenced in America, till a proper force was collected on the spot, at least prepared in Europe, to give them effect, and a reasonable assurance of success? or why, when our weakness was discovered in the first and second efforts, a suitable reinforcement was not sent out early in the autumn, 1775, which would have either crushed the insurrection in its birth, or if conquest was the expected issue of the contest, would have *saved* the enormous expences of a whole campaign.

The House went into a committee of supply the same day, and voted a million by way of a vote of credit, to be issued by exchequer bills to that amount for the service of the year 1776.

May 8.

This day the House resolved itself into a committee on the Lord Mayor's motion, relative to the admiralty licences, granted for the exportation of various kinds of goods and merchandize to North America, under the denomination of *stores* and *provisions*, by virtue of a clause in the Capture Act, more generally known by the name of the Prohibitory Bill.

To give a minute account of an inquiry, which kept the House up till near five o'clock in the morning, and which from its vast variety and extent was not half discussed, will hardly be expected in an abstract of this nature; but as the attempt to throw a *monopoly* of the whole American trade into the hands of a *few* individuals, acting as the *tools* of persons in high office, and countenanced by almost every individual member of administration, gave birth to several severe and pointed strictures, it may not be improper to point out a few of the leading facts that came out in the course of that curious examination.

It must be first observed, that by the Prohibitory Act, which received the royal assent a few days before the Christmas recess, all trade and inter-

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* Mr. Welbore Ellis affirmed, that the evacuation of Boston was a diminution of credit, and a very great calamity. It was an event, that would give great eclat to the American cause; for though a part of the plan for future operations, was at that time a measure of harsh necessity. It was a reflexion upon General Howe, to say it was any thing else but harsh necessity.

† Those reflexions here hinted at, were, that Carleton was mad; that Howe had spent all his native fire at Bunker's-hill; and that Sir Peter Parker had delayed port, on purpose to be blown away to the West Indies.

course was prohibited between Great Britain and Ireland and the Thirteen United Colonies. There was a clause however in the act, which if it had been as well *observed*, as it was seemingly well *intended*, was extremely necessary, as it was ostensibly held out for the use of the army, and for the inhabitants of those towns or places, where the army in the course of its future operations might happen to be stationed; because in the latter instance, though the prohibition was general, it was evident that the inhabitants of such towns or districts under our protection, if cut off from the inland resources, whence they drew their supplies of provisions, ought not to be likewise cut off from procuring them from Great Britain. It was accordingly enacted, that *stores* and *provisions* for the use of the army, and *provisions* for the use of the inhabitants of any town or place, garrisoned or possessed by his Majesty's troops, should be permitted to be exported from any port in Great Britain and Ireland for America, under these restrictions.

Let us then see how this clause was construed by its noble framers. They granted licences from the 1st of February to the 12th of March, to the following vessels from 150 to upwards of 300 tons burden, to trade to America, under the pretence of carrying nothing but *stores* and *provisions* for the army, and *provisions* for the inhabitants of Boston, according to the above-mentioned clause: to the *Industry*, *Renown*, *Endeavour*, *Providence*, *Katty*, *Christian*, *Le Soye Planter*, *City of London*, *Mentor*, *Sokey*, *Jean and Sally*, *Friendship*, *Friendship* (2), *Adventure*, *Jean*, *Junio*, *Pallas*, *Lord Rochford*, *Jameson and Peggy*, *Resolution*, *Friendship* (3), and *Jean* (2). The specification of the several cargoes shipped at the out-ports in Scotland and Ireland, were not received on the 22d of May at the Custom-house. The following cleared out from London, which both in respect of the amount of the goods shipped, and the nature and qualities of them, will convey some tolerable idea of this iniquitous transaction — The *Renown*, *Le Soye Planter*, *Mentor*, *City of London*, *Pallas*, *Jameson and Peggy*, *Resolu-*

tion, *Adventure*, and *Lord Rochford*. The amount of the cargoes of these nine vessels, were computed at the lowest estimate to be worth at least one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. They consisted of grocery, gold and silver lace, woollen and linen clothes, teas, muslins, mercery, haberdashery, glass, tin plates, French and Portuguese wines, salad oil, olives, capers, anchovies, millinery, pewter, cottons, stationary, silk stockings, some thousand packs of playing cards, callicoes, chintzes, India silks, &c. &c. We have omitted in this account, a variety of other denominations and species of merchandize, which as well as those mentioned, *not* the whole junto, nor the cabinet ministers united, could hardly persuade us, come within the description of *stores* and *provisions* for the army, or *provisions* for the inhabitants of Boston, for which place they were all destined.

It will be needless to enter into any proofs of the cargoes, because they are all taken from the papers laid before the House of Lords, the day before the Parliament was prorogued, and those presented to the House of Commons previous to the inquiry.

The following witnesses were examined: Mr. Stanley, Secretary to the Board of Customs; Mr. Bates, Deputy Collector; Mr. Hume, Deputy Comptroller; Mr. Matthison, Mr. Whitlock, Mr. Withers, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Forster, Mr. Alderman Wooldridge, and Lord Barrington in his place.

The Gentlemen from the Custom-house threw very little light on the subject; they justified their conduct, by their *orders* from the Treasury and Admiralty Boards; not looking upon themselves, they said, either answerable for the consequences, or at all entitled to controvert the legality of the licences. The next class of witnesses were persons in trade that furnished Merry, who was the principal actor in this business, with goods; and two or three others concerned in shipping part of the cargoes. The latter said very little more, than that they applied for licences in some instances, and obtained them: the former, that Merry obtained credit with them *solely* on the strength of a letter of credit he *produced* from Sir Grey Cooper,

Cooper, Secretary of the Treasury, to the amount of several thousand pounds.

Mr. Alderman Wooldridge proved, that the spring assortment for the whole province of Massachusetts Bay, consisted of the very same articles, now sent out under the name of *stores* and *provisions*; that it seldom exceeded 120 000*l.* though the amount of the present intended export was nearly double that amount; that none of the licences were granted to the merchants *established* in that *business*, but to mere obscure adventurers, scarcely known at the Custom-house, much less in that particular branch of trade; and that Merry's cargoes were relanded, because he was not able to stand the event of an uncertain market, dealing solely on the *credit* of the *Treasury*, that being, as it were, compelled to withdraw its support; but such as were in circumstances to risque on their own bottom, had altered the destination of their respective voyages from Boston to Halifax. The licences it is true, when the matter took wind, were recalled by the Admiralty, but in fact, the evasion of the act continued the same in every instance almost, except in Merry's cargoes, which were all relanded for the reason before assigned, and the contents returned to their respective owners.

Lord Barrington was, with his own consent, examined in his place. He gave a long account of the part he took in procuring a licence for the Jameson and Peggy transport. He said it was in consequence of an application by letter from General Howe, in order that the officers and private men under his command, might be supplied with necessaries, such as sheeting, shirts, shoes, stockings, &c. at a reasonable price, or, as was the case last year with General Gage, who sent one Coffin over, who was to sell different articles at prime cost. On this application, he wrote a letter by Anderson, the person recommended by General Howe, to Lord George Germaine, for a transport for that purpose, with which his Lordship complied, and which transport, he understood, was the Jameson and Peggy.—That was all he knew of the matter.—On being asked whether 6000*l.* worth of teas, 3000 of merce-

ries and callicoos, 8000 of Portugal, Spanish, and French wines, playing cards 864 packs, 152 hundred of green glass, might be fairly deemed *necessaries*, according to the true purport of General Howe's letter, and the *obvious meaning* of the *act*; his Lordship replied, not one of them. His Lordship was asked, whether 3000*l.* worth of linen cloth was not too great a proportion of linen for the number of troops then at Boston: he replied, he had made *no calculation*; and whether Anderson entered into a bond to deliver the goods specified in General Howe's order, according to the tenor of that order, His Lordship's answer was laconic and pointed—"not to him, whether Anderson gave such a bond to any other person, he could not tell."

We think it proper to give Mr. Paine's evidence, because he is Governor of the Bank, is *not* a professed Patriot, stands well with administration, and is a man of independent fortune, and we hope independent principles.

Question. Did Mr. Paine make any application to Lord North, relative to the licences?

Answer. He was desired by some of the gentlemen concerned in the linen and East India piece trade, who met on other business, to mention to Lord North, when he should wait on him respecting that business, the affairs of the licences, the trade being much alarmed when they heard of the great quantities of goods preparing for exportation to America, by gentlemen not usually concerned in that trade while they (the merchants who had the meeting) who had traded to that country for many years, were loaded with immense quantities of goods which, since the passing of the Prohibitory Act, they could not find a market for, the American assortment being thereby, as it were, locked up in their warehouses. He then stated the grounds of this alarm to Lord North, who replied, that orders had been already given to withdraw those licences; which he believed to be true, because on his return into the city, he saw several carts unloading goods, which had been shipped in consequence of those licences, and were, on their being recalled, relanded.

Q. Did he remember any other particulars of the conversation he had with Lord North?

A. He might mention some of the persons names who had obtained the licences; but the material part of what passed on the above occasion, was what he just now related.

Q. Did the measure in general give offence to the merchants concerned in the American trade?

A. They thought it a singular hardship, that such licences should be granted under an act, which they understood prohibited all commerce with North America.

Q. Did that uneasiness arise from factious motives?

A. Not on his part, or those with whom he was concerned; but merely from the apprehension of the consequences.

Q. Did Lord North make any excuse or apology, or shew any reason why those licences had been granted?

A. Lord North read the clause in the Act of Parliament, and confessed the affair had gone too far.

Q. Was there any mention of the nails exported?

A. He believed he observed to his Lordship, that iron ware could not be exported under the article of provisions.

We have given this account more in detail than we usually do; but as the papers at large relative to this extraordinary transaction, in all its parts, are now before the House of Lords, for the purpose of future consideration, we have paid an attention it would not have been entitled to, were it finally decided upon.

The friends of the inquiry endeavoured to carry an adjournment three times during the examination, as neither the papers necessary for such an inquiry could be procured, or were purposely withheld; and because Merry and another material witness kept out of the way, they affirmed, with an intention of avoiding to give evidence.

At half after eleven o'clock, Mr. T. Townshend moved, that the chairman do report some progress, and ask leave to sit again. The committee divided, ayes 38, noes 115. This was at the conclusion of Mr. Wooldridge's evidence. Mr. Turner made a similar motion, as soon as Mr. Paine's examination was finished, when the committee again divided, ayes 31, noes 110. At five o'clock the like motion was repeated, which passing in the negative without a division, the following resolution was moved:

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that several licences have been granted by the Admiralty, to ships bound for Boston and other parts of North America, since the passing of the act to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the colonies therein mentioned, which were *too general*, and were *not warranted* by the *proviso* in the said act of parliament, giving the power to grant such licences, but were *contrary* thereto." — But the question being moved, that the chairman do now leave the chair, in the way of a previous question, the motion was defeated, without the embarrassing circumstance of being compelled to give it a negative, contrary at least to the exterior appearance of every degree of truth, decency, and common sense; for it was carried, ayes 105, noes 31; consequently the committee was dissolved, without coming to any resolution whatever.

We shall suspend any observations on this extraordinary affair, till the whole shall be ultimately decided upon, which we presume it will in the course of the present Sessions.

May 9.

This day the House went into a committee on the Felons Bill, which produced a long and warm debate; but as the bill was defended merely as a bill of experiment in one light, and of necessity in another, being no more than a temporary expedient during the present troubles in America, we shall forbear recounting any of the arguments used on either hand, particularly as we understand the act is to undergo several material and important alterations, should it be thought proper to render it perpetual.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 10.

The Duke of Manchester this day moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to order the proper officer to lay before this House, copies of all dispatches received from General Howe, and Admiral Shuldham, since the first day of March last."

This gave birth to a debate maintained

tained on both sides, by arguments exactly of a size and complexion with those resorted to in the other House, on a similar motion made by Colonel Barre on the 6th instant, of which we have already taken notice. The only new turn this debate took, and in which it differed from that on the same subject in the House of Commons, was an amendment moved by Lord Ravensworth, and acquiesced in by the Duke of Manchester, by adding the following words: "so far as do not relate to the intended operations of the present campaign." The question however in its amended state, continued to be as strongly resisted by the first * Lord of the Admiralty, and the two Secretaries of State, under the colour of the impossibility of complying with it, without causing the very inconvenience the amendment was intended to obviate in the original motion, that of disclosing the plan of future measures, by which the operations of the campaign were to be principally governed; the mere detail of the evacuation, and the measures of policy being so entangled and interwoven in the dispatches now looked for, that *both* must be laid open and naked before the public, or *neither*. Another circumstance happened in the course of the debate, which a good deal embarrassed administration; that was, the unexpected attack of a noble Duke †, who had hitherto voted with them on American measures. As it was no less singular in point of matter, than unexpected from the quarter it happened to come, with the additional circumstance, that it was the censure of a professional man ‡, we have thought proper to give it to our readers at large.

"Since the beginning of the present unhappy dispute with America, I avoided as much as possible to take any decided part on either side; because there are strong subsisting, and I may add, almost irremovable objections in my mind, against going the lengths maintained by the contending parties in this House. I cannot say I approve of the war, nor am I satisfied with the offensive principles on which it is maintained. If I dislike the war, I most certainly still disapprove much more of the manner in which it has

been hitherto conducted. I have nevertheless remained silent, except in the instance of the Restraining Bill, which I looked upon the only safe measure to be pursued at the time, because it carried with it an appearance of equity, of moderation, and national good temper. America, said the supporters of it, will not trade with us; it is therefore but fair and reasonable, to prevent them from trading elsewhere. Policy left us no other alternative, but measures of coercion, or those of retaliation; the latter in the instance alluded to was adopted; happy, I fear, for this country it would have been, had the same moderate measures been continued. Such were my motives for supporting the Restraining Bill, and such my general reasons for disapproving those of a more violent and sanguinary complexion which have succeeded. I do not approve of the motion now before your Lordships, either in its original or amended state. It was at first much too general; nor does it yet come up to my ideas. It should certainly have been confined to the mere evacuation of Boston. There may be several other matters mingled in a journal of seventeen days, that might not be proper to be divulged; but had the motion referred to the evacuation simply, I cannot see how administration, with the least colour of decency or propriety, could have denied the communications thus sought. It would indeed have furnished the justest grounds of suspicion, if they had.

"While I am up, I find myself compelled to lament most sincerely, the conduct of our naval affairs respecting America; particularly when I reflect, that the very mortar which drove his Majesty's forces out of Boston, was suffered to fall into the hands of the Provincials, through the most disgraceful inattention, or inexcusable neglect. I do not see the noble Lord in his place, (Lord Townshend) who presides at the Ordnance Board; but I am well informed, that if he had complied with the application made to him, this fatal loss would have never happened. If I remember right the name of the transport, aboard which the mortar was shipped, was the Nancy or the Peggy, the master

* Lords Sandwich, Suffolk, and Weymouth.

† Duke of Bolton.

‡ His Grace was bred a seaman regularly, and is now an Admiral.

master of which, as soon as he became acquainted with the importance of the charge entrusted to his care, waited on the Master General of the Ordnance, the noble Lord before alluded to, and acquainted him with the defenceless state of his vessel; adding, that if attacked only by an *armed boat*, he must be compelled to *submit*. To this pressing circumstance, I understand, the master of the transport received no other answer, but a general reference to one of the Secretaries of State, in whose department, the noble Lord observed, the matter *more* peculiarly belonged. This, among many other circumstances of a similar nature, is the fullest proof what little attention has been paid to the transport service. I would not wish that your Lordships should understand me as intending or desiring to impute the fault to any *particular* person; but it is matter of serious and indeed melancholy consideration, that through the most glaring misconduct, *more than one half* of the military stores and implements of war sent to America, have fallen into the hands of the enemy; and what is of infinitely worse consequence than the naked loss, is, that those very implements have been employed *successfully* against us, particularly the mortar now mentioned, by which, I am well informed, the *expulsion* of the King's troops was *effected*."

Lord Sandwich endeavoured to defend the conduct of administration, by observing, that the transport had three different convoys, and was each time obliged to part company in a gale of wind, the last of which, being blown on the coast of America, she was taken by the rebels. To which his Grace returned this short and pointed reply:

"I never *meant* to say, that the transport on board which the mortar was shipped, was *lost* for want of a convoy: I knew the contrary to be the case. I spoke to a *fact*, which I know to be *true*; I applied it generally, that the transports should have been armed; and I again repeat, if they had, that mortar would have been employed in the service of his Majesty, *not* in *expelling* his troops. The noble Lord is perhaps uninformed of one very material particular, which is, that convoys are by *no* means a certain security; the nature of the element, and a thousand other causes

I could enumerate, render their protection very precarious, and very little to be depended on. It was on this account, that the great man who presided at the Admiralty Board during the late war, had all the transport vessels armed. Nay, the noble Lord who fills that high station at present, confesses in fact the necessity of such a precaution; for though our naval force serving in America, bears a proportion of at least three to one to that of the preceding year, yet his Lordship is not contented with that increased protection, but has at length adopted, what we have now to lament was not attended to earlier; he has ordered, I understand, the transports to be *armed*, as well as *convoys*. If his Lordship had thought of this in time, our troops would still be probably in Boston."

The question was put on the amended motion at half past six o'clock, contents 27, non-contents 63.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 10.

The Lord Mayor of London (Mr. Alderman Sawbridge) moved, according to previous notice given some days before, "That his Majesty's colonies in America be continued upon the same footing of giving and granting their money, as his Majesty's subjects in Ireland are, by their own representatives." The motion was seconded by Mr. Alderman Oliver. It produced a very warm debate, which continued till late in the evening, when the question being put, the House divided, ayes 33, noes 115.

The arguments, as might be expected, turned on the right of taxation on one side, and the inherent constitutional right of all the subjects of the British empire, to be the sole competent judges of the means of granting, and the ability of contributing towards the general support of government, on the other. This subject has been so frequently treated and discussed, both in parliament and in print, that we may safely presume that nothing short of Divine revelation, or sad, dear-bought experience, will be sufficient to convince either party. We shall therefore pass over these arguments in silence, and conclude with observing, that besides the general right to tax without controul or reserve, which administration contended is inherent in the British legislature,

gillature, though the arguments of the Right Honourable Magistrate and his friends had been conclusive; yet the very terms of the motion were absurd and contradictory; for how could the House come to a vote to put the Colonists on the same footing with Ireland, *till* the constitution and interior state of Ireland, and the exact political relation it stands in to this country, were first *stated*, and fully and satisfactorily defined?

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 13.

Lord Effingham, having entered into a long detail of the *abuses* which had been committed, under a provisionary clause in the Prohibitory Act, for empowering the Admiralty Board to *grant* licences for the exportation of *stores* and *provisions* to America, for the use of the army, and *provisions* for the use of the inhabitants of such towns and places, where his Majesty's troops shall happen to be from time to time stationed or garrisoned, moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to give orders to the proper officers to lay before that House, copies of all licences granted by the Board of Admiralty, for the exportation of stores and provisions to North America, *since* the passing of the Prohibitory Act."

His Lordship observed, that his intention was to have prosecuted the inquiry during that Session; but from the fate it met with in the other House, the utter impossibility there would be to go through it before Parliament rose, and the absence of witnesses and want of papers, he thought proper, all circumstances considered, to move for such of the papers as could be made ready before the rising of Parliament, and put the inquiry off till the next Session. This was strongly opposed by several noble Lords in administration, who complained of the motion, as *unparliamentary* and *unfair*. They contended, as his Lordship proposed to postpone the *inquiry*, he should likewise have postponed the *motion*; because the latter implied some degree at least of censure, under which the persons pointed at must submit to lie for several months, without a possibility of manifesting their innocence. After a long debate, or rather altercation and some degree of

recrimination, the noble mover persisting in the propriety, as well as candour of his motion, administration, on account of its *very tender* and *critical* personality, consented, *for once*, to give way; the motion was therefore agreed to, and the papers ordered.

Having already said so much on this subject, we shall forbear entering into particulars. There was one however, that came to be fully explained this day, which was only treated of in the gross, under the title, House of Commons, and it was this:

The manœuvre by which the act of parliament was defeated, will be best explained in the conduct of administration relative to the *Jameton* and *Peggy*. Her first licence was granted March 6th, for a cargo to *Boston*, the whole amounting to 16,600*l.* of all which, 750*l.* was only in strict conformity to the act; the remaining 15,850 was partly in some indulgencies, as wine, tea, sugar, &c. but much the *greatest* part is by no means to be included in the meaning of *stores* and *provisions*. Between the 15th of March and 2d of April, a rumour having prevailed, that the licences had been *illegally* granted, her licence was stopped, as being too general. On the 10th of April therefore, a *new* licence was granted, the grounds of which grant are conceived in the following terms: "Whereas by his Majesty's pleasure, signified to us by Lord George Germaine, of the 7th of February last, the ship *Jameton* and *Peggy* is taken into his Majesty's service, we do, &c." Then follows a schedule of her cargo, *exactly word for word* like the former one of the 6th of March, with the *addition* at the end of six articles, to the *amount* of 10,000*l.* *all contrary* to the act; so that at her departure, she had goods aboard her to the value of 26,600*l.* of which only 750*l.* were *properly* stores or provisions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 13.

This day the report of the amendments made to the Felons Convict Bill were received; and after a long debate of Mr. T. Townshend's for putting the report off for two months, were severally agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. It was afterwards read a third time, passed, and having been agreed to by the Lords, received the royal assent on the last day of the Session.

The Political Character of General CONWAY.

WE professed at the outset of this undertaking, to confine our enquiries and observations on the political conduct of the several eminent personages, commencing with Lord Chatham's entrance into office, but not entrance into power, in the year 1766: We have, nevertheless, when peculiar circumstances justified such a departure from the rule, more than once deviated from it, in order to illustrate the subject, and point out previous transactions, without which many matters, as well motives of conduct as change of sentiment and situation, must have remained obscure, and in some degree unintelligible. Urged by these reasons, we must seek for the causes which brought this Gentleman forward as an official man, as a subordinate leader of a powerful party, and an active member of the Administration formed and composed of men, who avowed principles of genuine Whiggism, in opposition to the closet mandates of the first M——, the intrigues of a junto of his immediate creatures and confidential advisers, or the more ostensible phantoms in office, who servilely obeying the secret instructions of their political creators and principals, have turned the Committee of Counsel into a Committee of Supply; and have improved upon the Star-chamber system, as much as framing laws (the execution of which may be *previously insured*) are preferable to the extemporary interpretations of profligate Priests, profligate Courtiers, and traitorous Ministers, without even a colour of law to support their arbitrary decisions.

General Conway early experienced the friendship of the late Duke of Devonshire. When that Nobleman (then Marquis of Hartington) was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1755, he procured the General to be appointed his Secretary, which is, in fact, unnecessary where the Viceroy is a man of extensive talents or great interest, efficient Minister. He leads and directs the House of Commons; and the Court is always sufficiently strong to carry any question in the House of
Dec. 1776.

Lords, without any particular management or singular address, by the aid of the number of Englishmen appointed Bishops in that kingdom.

From that period we may date the political union which subsisted between him and the noble Duke, till dissolved by his Grace's death in 1764.

We must now recur to the incident which particularly gave rise to the political elevation of our Hero. Whether from accident or design, the late Prince of Wales, father to his present Majesty, and the late King his royal father, were known to be on very *indifferent* terms; we shall leave the private anecdotes which it was said gave rise to this misunderstanding, to be explained by those who may think such matters worthy public attention. It is sufficient for our purpose to observe, that on account of the open coolness which subsisted between St. James's and Carleton-house, two descriptions of men began immediately after the Prince's marriage to be well-received by his Royal Highness. Their principles, though they *voted* in the same minorities, were as opposite and contradictory to each other as possible. They united only in one thing, a *disapprobation* of Walpole's measures, and a personal dislike of the man. These were the moderate Whigs, and the professed Tories who had been proscribed since the accession of the present Royal Family. This heterogeneous composition did not stick long together, because, in truth, it never cemented. When Walpole, therefore, was drove from the helm, in 1742, the moderate Whigs fell off one by one, and the Tories were left in full possession of Carleton-house. The late Prince of Wales, who was certainly amiable and well-disposed, who loved the constitution as described by his partizans, died in ignorance that he left his son in possession of the real Tories. It is true he knew that they affected the name; but he imagined that they were *Revolution* Tories, a solecism in terms and politics, as described in the fascinating fallacious works of that unprincipled impostor,

the late Henry St. John Lord Viscount Bolingbroke: he imagined that they were in *earnest*, and consequently was happy in the idea that his *beloved son*, like a *few* of his predecessors, might arrive to the *glorious* pre eminence of a *Patriot King*. Whatever his expectations might have been, the Tories now surrounded every avenue to Carleton-house.—Their interest, their revenge, a recollection of their former sufferings, stimulated them to *inspire* the *beir* *apparent* with strong prejudices against the Whig party. The sufferings of his royal parents, the contemptuous slights thrown upon them by every minister and ex-minister, from Walpole to Pelham, from Newcastle to Pitt and Legge, were *exaggerated* and held forth in colours too glaring, and at the same time too artfully laid on, not to excite in a *tender inexperienced* bosom every sentiment of *resentment*, and fixed *intention* to *retaliate*, which filial affection and personal indignation are capable of. This party was farther strengthened by a certain description of men, who have the prudence to look forward, and the wise, precautions, sagacious spirit of seeing things at a distance, and in the familiar phrase, of providing for a rainy day. Those worthy attendants of *all* Courts beheld an *old King* approaching to his exit with regret, *because* it threatened their political dissolution; and they looked with pleasing expectation of gratifying their own personal views, by looking towards the East, and worshipping the rising sun. An incident happened, however, about this time, which brought on events much earlier than they would have happened in their natural course. A cry was raised in the nation against the then Administration, on account of their *want* of *success* at the commencement of the late war. The Tories were called in, in a body, to support the measures then pursuing.

To the memorable year 1756, we are obliged for our present Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench,

while the nation is obliged to his Lordship* for the conducting that *treaty*, by which such an extraordinary coalition of parties was effected.

This coalition, instead of strengthening, weakened Administration; it was an augmentation in point of numbers, it is true; but what was it composed of?—of *secret* enemies, not steady friends. This *patched-work* Administration did not long stand; some public miscarriages revived the old spirit, which manifested itself the two preceding years. In 1757, Mr. Pitt and his Chancellor of the Exchequer were re-admitted into power, after having been publicly thanked and presented with gold boxes, by almost every Corporation in the kingdom.

The administration of those gentlemen is too well known to call for a single observation; all parties now subsided, or were apparently melted down into one mass; but under this serene expanse, this smooth surface, rocks and quick-sands, political storms and whirlwinds were gathering or concealed.—The old *worthy, honest King* was hardly cold, when the language of Carleton-house was transferred to St. James's.—The situation of the poor changeling, just deceased, as they were pleased to call him, was lamented with an insolent and contemptuous pity; he was described to be a *prisoner* in his own house, a *slave* to his own servants, a *dupe* to his *unfaithful* friends, and an instrument employed by a vindictive, daring *faction*, to proscribe the most loyal and valuable part of his subjects, as well as to wreak their vengeance on the *parents* of the *present* Monarch. In fine, we were presented with a view of St. James's, describing a political *millennium*, or the government of the just upon earth, in which his Majesty was depicted as just having broke the *bonds* of a Whig faction, who had the audacity to attempt to pinion him, as well as his royal predecessor; while the authors of this curious device caused a breast-plate to be placed on this

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creature of their imagination, with the following motto, "This is the Patriot King."

The possessors of power treated the whole as a mere chimera; but they soon found themselves mistaken. The first thing which alarmed them was the sudden dismissal of that able and faithful servant, the Chancellor * of the Exchequer. His punishment was of the first impression; he opposed the *descendant* † of a *Scotchman* in a county ‡ election, because he was *invited* by the freeholders. It was looked upon to be an unparalleled piece of presumption in the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain; and he was very *properly* dismissed § from his high post.

Administration remained still in a state of delusion. The First Lord of the Treasury || gave up his Chancellor without *grumbling*; and the great popular Minister ¶ resigned his *co patriot* and box partner without a sigh: neither of them foresaw their *own ruin* in this *slight* beginning. Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple *resigned* in six months after.

Nothing, however, was sufficient to dispel the many fogs in which the whole Whig party were *enveloped*. The Duke of Newcastle was harshly superseded in his office of First Commissioner of the Treasury in seven months after, the 29th of May, 1762; and the Duke of Devonshire, on the 22d of the following November, *resigned* his place of Lord Chamberlain.

Thenceforward we are to look for the Duke of Devonshire in opposition, and we find him accordingly at the head of the Whigs during the sessions of 1763 and 1764, under the successive administrations of Lord Bute and Mr. George Grenville. We shall not go into the detail of the measures discussed during those two sessions: it is e-

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He was now esteemed by the whole Whig party, as suffering a state of political martyrdom, for his resistance to a system which was thought to supersede law and justice, in order to gratify the personal resentments of the first M—. Accordingly, when the Whig arrangement took place, in 1765, he was appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in which post he remained during the short-lived administration of Lord Rockingham. He continued to occupy the same post under the arrangement of Lord Chatham, and maintained his weight till the defection of the *secret* enemies of his Lordship, with the weight of the House of Bedford, which his Lordship was obliged to call in, in order to form a balance to the over-ruling *secret* influence of the Junto. As soon as that power was fixed, a †† creature of that illustrious House was appointed to succeed the General in the northern department; and he was sent back to his original profession, that of a soldier, †† with a regiment, and the appointment of Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

It is needless to remind the generality of our readers, that he was, in the spring session, 1766, one of the most
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zealous promoters of the repeal of the Stamp Act, and that he has continued uniformly ever since, whenever the question came in any shape before the House, to adhere with steadiness to his former opinions. In every other respect, he has generally voted with the King's servants; but on the point of American taxation he has been inflexible, both as to the principle, and to the justice of the resistance of America, arising and growing out of that principle, not to pay taxes where they are not represented; on the ground of inexpediency, though the measure were just and practicable, on the solemn promises pledged by Ministers, in the name of the Sovereign, of Parliament, and themselves; and finally, the utter impracticability of subduing America without running *risques* in relation to foreign powers, and *incurring expences*, though no such impediment stood in our way, that must render such an attempt probably impracticable, but most inevitably ruinous in its consequences, and destructive to the state.

In the present dearth of political principle, or any uniformity of public conduct, founded in impartial opinion, and supported by free discussion, General Conway's is a *valuable* character; it exhibits an example worthy imitation, reverence, and esteem. There are besides several collateral circumstances, which concur, at this degenerate season, to render his steadiness of principle, his honest candour, his unreserved opposition to the *favourite* measures of a Court, the more conspicuous. The General is, in a great measure, an annuitant, in respect of his domestic affairs. His lady *, it is true, has an ample jointure, but it is equally true that it will *die* with her; and it cannot be supposed that she is very young, when we recollect that she is mother to the Duchess of Richmond. The General's appointments under the Crown are very considerable; he has the Blues, and the government of Jersey, which we may compute to be a good 3000*l.* per annum. Now, if we contemplate his very precarious situation, as to his private fortune, and his still *more* pre-

carious situation, in respect of his military emoluments, dependent on the *pleasure* of the Crown, and the *will* of its Ministers, we stand astonished at an instance of public spirit, of an avowal of public opinion, in the days of George the Third, which would have done honour to John Hampden or Andrew Marvel. Hampden risked *part* of an *ample* private fortune, in asserting the liberties of his country, and securing the remainder. Marvel, always necessitous, spurned the wages of iniquity, because he *preferred* a private heart felt approbation to any thing it was in the power of the *grand seducer* † or his emissaries to bestow.—We need not remind our intelligent readers, how much more dreadful it is to fall from an elevated situation, than from principle, to remain in a narrow and obscure one.—Another consideration, well deserving the attention of those who would wish to discriminate public virtue, from a more spurious resemblance, and interested affectation of it, is, the *secondary* temptations, which lie in our hero's way, to *pervert* his understanding, and *mislead* his judgment. His domestic virtues, his feelings as a man, as a friend, as a relation, are in fact so many temptations to error. His brother ‡ is Lord Chamberlain; his brother-in-law § is nearly connected with the Court, and in the receipt of considerable military emoluments; in a word, he is intimately allied to several of the followers of the House of Bedford, to some of the *apostate Whigs*, and to many of those who *insolently* claim the appellation of King's friends, because they have proved themselves *enemies* to the Constitution of their country.

General Conway, as a parliamentary speaker, may be reckoned one of the most pleasing in the House. The ground he goes over, is pretty much the same as that taken by Lord Camden in the other House. Taxation he looks upon to be a *special* privilege to which every *native* subject of the British empire is entitled, where a possibility of exercising it exists. Every matter urged by him in debate, carries a certain air of sincerity, earnest-

* Lady Aylesbury.

† Lord Hertford.

‡ Satan, or Charles the Second.

§ Duke of Argyle.

ness, and honest boldness with it, which, accompanied with a peculiar modesty and mildness, where he is not hurried by an indignant warmth, renders his speeches little inferior, in point of effect, to any delivered in either House of Parliament. On the other hand, we could wish, that he had not been so inactive from 1768 to

1774; because his acquiescence in several measures, fully as *exceptionable* in principle as those respecting America, hath furnished his enemies with a plausible objection to his popular pretensions, by attributing his public conduct to motives rather of personal *justification*, than of sound patriotism.

Political Character of Lord SUFFOLK.

HIS Lordship was little known in the political world till he went into opposition, under the guidance and patronage of the late Mr. George Grenville. In the year 1770 in particular, he was one of the most violent partizans against the measure of expulsion and incapacitation of Mr. Wilkes, in relation to the affair of the Middlesex election. Some of the severest speeches made against the Court system, then carrying, or supposed to have been carried on, were made by his Lordship, on the following several motions: "For the account of the expenditure of the civil list: That the House of Commons is bound in matters of election by the law of the land. On American affairs; Lord Chatham's bill for reversing the adjudication against John Wilkes, Esq. on the Middlesex election. On Lord Chatham's motion, relative to his Majesty's answer to the City Remonstrance; and, finally, the same noble Lord's motion for an address to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to dissolve the Parliament."

On some of those questions his Lordship rendered himself remarkably conspicuous; and was one of the forty-one protesting Lords, who pledged themselves to each other, and to the public at large, on the motion of the 12th of February, in the following words: "We do hereby solemnly declare and pledge ourselves to the public, that we will persevere in availing ourselves, as far as in us lie, of every right and every power, with which the Constitution has armed us, for the good of the whole, in order to obtain full relief for the injured electors of Great Britain, and full security for the future against this most dangerous

usurpation upon the rights of the people, which, by *sapping* the fundamental principles of this government, threatens its total dissolution."

In the following November, Mr. Grenville died, and on the 22d of the succeeding January, about two months after the decease of his political Chiron, (though, it is said, the bargain was struck up before he was cold) his Lordship was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the room of the Earl of Halifax, appointed one of the Secretaries of State. The June following the Earl of Halifax dying, he succeeded him in the office of Secretary of State for the Northern department; which high post he still occupies, much to his own credit, honour, and emolument, and to the full satisfaction of an indulgent Prince and an admiring Public.

There are some characters that inspire the biographer with horror, others with veneration and respect; others again with astonishment; and not a few with a certain gaiety of heart, pleasantry, and good humour, easier to be imagined than described. We would not give his Lordship the option, because we are compelled to be merry, gay, and sprightly, whenever we recollect that he occupies a responsible cabinet appointment, in which the most extensive talents, and the best informed understanding, have full room to exercise and display themselves.

As his Lordship, while he remained in opposition, declared the utmost contempt and abhorrence for the last Parliament; and supported, with all his abilities, a motion for its dissolution; an opportunity at length arrived, which furnished the means of gratifying

gratifying himself more effectually than barely shewing his resentment against it in mere words. He avowed openly in Parliament, on Lord Chatham's motion in January 1775, for withdrawing the troops from Boston, that he was the principal adviser of its immature dissolution. It is true, his modesty was so great; that he did not claim the merit of this act of political justice, as urged to it on principle; but barely informed the House, that he advised the measure merely to prevent the bad effects which a popular election might produce, on the natural demise of the former Parliament, were it permitted to live six months longer.

His Lordship's official career is not marked with many shining proofs of the able statesman: the only treaties of his making, which have yet reached the light, are those entered into with his Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, and with the Landgrave of Hesse, Duke of Brunswick, and the Princes of Hanau and Waldec, for bodies of troops to be employed in America against the Provincials there in arms. We do not wish to say a syllable concerning the justice or expediency of the American war; nor much as to the mere ministerial manufacture of the treaties. The double subsidy might have originated in a spirit of true national economy. Each company being double officered, might have arisen from motives of military foresight, on account of the great difficulty of recruiting commissioned officers. A double staff, including an executioner, might likewise have been a precedent precaution. Paying for soldiers killed, paying afterwards for recruiting them, and letting the dead men's pay augment the military chest, might be a very proper proof to exhibit to every carcase butcher in Germany, of the profound wisdom and extensive generosity of an English administration, and an English parliament. We do not pretend to decide one way or the other; and though we should, we dare not condemn the conduct of the noble Lord, because he might exculpate himself by this compendious answer, "that he was commanded; and that all his merit or demerit in the course of the whole ne-

gociation, till its final completion, consisted entirely in a punctual, passive obedience to the orders he received."—We should be gladly contented with this apology, so far as the views of his matters and employers were concerned, or where the approbation and emolument of the mercenaries were to be continually disgusted; we cannot entirely approve of his Lordship's neglect and want of foresight in one particular, in not giving Gen. Howe his rank earlier, and not to reduce the nation to the disagreeable alternative of either permitting a foreigner to command our troops in America; or superseding the rank of the Hessian Lieutenant General, by putting a young Major General over his head.—These are the general leading features of his Lordship; and we freely confess, that we never waded with more pain, through any dull, uninteresting detail in our life; nor could any other consideration, but a faithful discharge of our engagements with the public, have compelled us to so disgusting a task.

His Lordship's talents as a parliamentary speaker, are confessed on all hands to intitle him to the place we have here assigned him. He speaks with great facility. His language is pointed and well chosen, and he gives his harangues a strength of colouring, and infuses into them a warmth and energy of expression, scarcely excelled by any one Lord in the House. He affects a bold explicit manner of declaring his sentiments; and never fails to accompany it with an earnestness and personal responsibility, bearing the strongest appearance of self conviction. His voice and manner are rather pleasing; and by blending a certain species of candour and boldness in every thing he says, and in general disclaiming all personal allusion, he is equally heard with pleasure and is sure to meet with the approbation of those who vote with him.—His Lordship's speeches, on the other hand, seldom contain any solid matter. If he be well informed in his office, or in the great line of politics in which he is engaged, he is certainly one of the best secret-keepers we know in Parliament. The strength and power of his oratory consist

chiefly in round assertions, or flat contradictions to those of his antagonists; and in exterior and interior advantages, that are derived from nature, habit, and education, but which

are totally independent and unconnected with that species of argument and fair deduction, that leads to rational conviction.

For the L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.

Maxims for the Instruction of a P R I N C E.

1. **A** CROWN is a heavy burden, if the faithful servants of the Prince who wears it, and the love of his people, do not sustain one part of it, and his own virtue the other.

2. He ought not to have that done by his ministers and officers, which he can do with decency himself.

3. Let him endeavour, by his good nature, humanity, and affability, to acquire the good will of all his subjects, as their love is the security of his throne.

4. Let his countenance be open, and his bosom close, and let his behaviour in all his actions appear consistent with his dignity.

5. Let him know that the shedding of innocent blood, and the saving of the guilty, call equally aloud for vengeance from Heaven.

6. He ought always to remember, that 'tis altogether as important for the preservation and maintenance of his government, to punish faults as to reward merit.

7. Let him look upon flatterers with as much aversion and scorn as traitors; and let him consider the idle and indolent as dead men in society.

8. Let him pardon and excuse a fault, rather than flattery.

9. Let him trust the government of his provinces to such persons only, as have by their services to himself and his people gained a good name, and will be ready at all times to support his crown, and render justice to the people, by doing all they can to protect his subjects in their properties, and to give a just account of their dispositions and services to their Prince.

10. By the above rules and maxims, truth will penetrate to his ears, and be received in the most secret and retired places of his palace, from which the generality of princes often suffer it to be banished: Nay, there ought to

be rewards ready for any of his subjects whomsoever, who has courage to represent it strongly to his sovereign, with all respect due to majesty.

11. Let the Prince see and hear every thing he possibly can relative to himself and his subjects, and let his own wisdom and goodness provide for every thing the remedy.

12. Let him have none for his confidants, but men that are wise, disinterested, and wealthy.

13. Let him take pains to form his judgment by the arts and sciences, and all necessary knowledge, that he may be able, on all occasions, to distinguish that which is true and just, from that which is false, unjust, and plausible.

14. If the predecessor of the Prince or himself has in certain unhappy conjunctures been relax in the observation of the laws, or of good order in his dominions, let him not hesitate to restore them to their former lustre as soon as possible.

15. Let him make use of all the wisdom that is possible neither to deceive nor be deceived.

16. That he may be able to reduce and subject rebels and tyrants, let him begin with a conquest of his own passions.

17. He must help the widow, and succour the orphan; both the one and the other have a right to expect from the goodness and justice of their Sovereign, that he will not suffer them to be oppressed in their unhappy condition.

18. When either good or ill offices are done to a man, by way of admonishing a Prince, what persons he ought to esteem, and whom to suspect, let the Prince carefully examine whether such admonition springs from a principle of hatred or friendship, or from a disinterested motive of serving the

the Prince; because the Court, and those that frequent it, are commonly full of envy, suspicions, and artifice.

19. Let him be accessible and affable without resentment.

20. Finally, let him behave in all his actions, that he may be upon earth a true image of the Deity, by giving

mankind certain and impartial marks of his probity and paternal love for his people, whose hearts if he gains, he possesses the most precious of all treasures, and preserves the brightest jewel in his crown.

L. M.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

On DESPOTISM.

THE simplest form of government is *Despotism*, where all the inferior arts of power are moved merely by the will of the Supreme, and all that are subjected to them, directed in the same manner, merely by the occasional will of the Magistrate. This form, as it is the most simple, so it is infinitely the most general. Scarce any part of the world is exempted from its power. And in those few places where men enjoy what they call liberty, it is continually in a tottering situation, and makes greater and greater strides to that gulph of despotism which at last swallows up every species of government. This manner of ruling being directed merely by the will of the weakest, and generally the worst man in the society, becomes the most foolish and capricious thing, at the same time that it is the most terrible and destructive that well can be conceived.

In a Despotism, the principal person finds, that let the want, misery, and indigence of his subjects be what they will, he can yet possess abundantly of every thing to gratify his most insatiable wishes. He does more. He finds that these gratifications increase in proportion to the wretchedness and slavery of his subjects. So that neglecting the public warfare, and by his station placed above both shame and fear, he proceeds to the most horrid and shocking outrages upon mankind. Their persons become victims of his suspicions. The highest anger is death, and a disagreeable aspect is often as great a crime as high treason. In the Court of Nero a person of learning, of unquestioned merit, and of unsuspected loyalty, was put to death for no other reason than that he

had a pedantic countenance, which displeased the Emperor. Every one may easily guess what would have been the fate of our celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, had he lived in the days of Nero. This very monster of mankind appeared in the beginning of his reign to be a person of virtue. Many of the greatest tyrants on the records of history have begun to rule in the fairest manner. But the truth is, this unnatural power corrupts both the heart and the understanding. And to prevent the least hope of amendment, a King is ever surrounded by a crowd of infamous flatterers, who find their account in keeping him from the least light of reason, till all ideas of rectitude and justice are utterly erased from his mind. When Alexander had in his fury inhumanly butchered one of his best friends and bravest captains; on the return of reason, he began to conceive an horror suitable to the guilt of such a murder. In this juncture, his council came to his assistance. But what did his council? They found him out a Philosopher, who gave him comfort. And in what manner did this Philosopher comfort him for the loss of such a man, and heal his conscience, flagrant with the smart of such a crime? You have the matter at length in Plutarch. He told him, "That let a Sovereign do what he will, all his actions are just and lawful, because they are his." The palaces of all Princes abound with such courtly Philosophers. The consequence was such as might be expected. He grew every day a monster more abandoned to unnatural lust, to debauchery, to drunkenness, and to murder. And yet this was originally a great man, of uncommon capacity

and a strong propensity to virtue; but unbounded power proceeds step by step, until it has eradicated every laudable principle. It has been remarked that there is no Prince so bad, whose favourites and ministers are not worse. There is hardly any Prince without a favourite, by whom he is governed in as arbitrary a manner as he governs the wretches subjected to him. Here the tyranny is doubled. There are two courts and two interests, both very different from the interests of the people. The favourite knows that the regard of a tyrant is as unconstant and capricious as that of a woman; and concluding his time to be short, he makes haste to fill up the measure of his iniquity, in rapine, in luxury, and in revenge. Every avenue to the throne is shut up. He oppresses and ruins the people, whilst he persuades the prince, that those murmurs raised by his own oppression, are the effects of disaffection to the prince's government. Then is the natural violence of Despotism inflamed and aggravated by hatred and revenge.

To deserve well of the state, is a crime against the prince. To be popular, and to be a traitor, are considered as synonymous terms. Nay, even virtue is dangerous, as an aspiring quality, that claims an esteem by itself, and independent of the countenance of the court. What has been said of the chief, is true of the inferior officers of this species of government; each in his province exercising the same tyranny, and grinding the

people by an oppression, the more severely felt, as it is near them, and exercised by base and subordinate persons. For the gross of the people, they are considered as a mere herd of cattle; and really in a little time become no better; all principle of honest pride, all sense of the dignity of their nature, is lost in their slavery. The day, says Homer, which makes a man a slave, takes away half his worth; and in fact, he loses every impulse to action, but that low and base one of fear.—In this kind of government, human nature is not only abused and insulted, but it is actually degraded and sunk into a species of brutality. The consideration of this made Mr. Locke say, with great justice, that “a government of this kind was worse than anarchy;” indeed it is so abhorred and detested by all who live under forms that have a milder appearance, that there is scarce a rational man in Europe, that would not prefer death to despotism. Here then we have the acknowledgment of a great philosopher, that an irregular state of nature is preferable to such a government; we have the consent of all sensible and generous men, who carry it yet further, and avow that death itself is preferable; and yet this species of government, so justly condemned, and so generally detested, is what the distracted state of our affairs, and our numberless follies and sins, may soon bring upon us. Beware, ye free Britons; lest your chains are not very distant.

JUNIUS BRUTUS.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A CURSORY VIEW of the PRESENT STATE of LIBERTY in EUROPE: In a Letter said to be written by the celebrated Mr. Rousseau, to his Friend at Amsterdam.

IF it is true that *despotism* and arbitrary power were originally intended for savage nations only; if it is true that nations amongst which industry, agriculture, commerce, navigation, and all arts and sciences are flourishing in the highest degree, come under the appellation of, and actually are civilized nations; and if it is true that from the very nature of civilized nations it follows that they should be free; all Europe then (the exterior

part of Russia and a part of Turkey excepted) ought, by the unquestionable right of mankind, to be free, and no such name as arbitrary power or despotism be known in it.

Nevertheless, we find poor civilized Europe groaning under the heavy yoke of oppression; and her being thoroughly civilized and well versed in the natural rights of mankind, only serves to make her the more sensible of the insupportable chains which she wears

wears, and from which to be released, there is, alas! not the least prospect; the princes, as it seems, are all putting their heads together, in order to establish an universal slavery amongst mankind, vulgarly called an universal monarchy, for the support of which, they actually keep no less than one million of mercenaries; all which stand watching with drawn swords, to destroy every one who should dare to say the least thing against it.

Liberty, it seems, was in expectation, during these two centuries, to take up her residence in Europe; but finding herself grievously disappointed at last, all of a sudden took a flight across the Atlantic, with an intent to settle in America, where there are no haughty, proud, ambitious Emperors, Kings, or Princes, to oppose her; no giddy dissipated Nobles to flight her; no slanderous, cringing Courtiers to prejudice her; and no luxury, pension, nor bribe, to corrupt her.

In the course of her travels through Europe, she left here and there a shadow behind her, which shadows dwindle away gradually at the approach of the horrid night of oppression, and but a little while, not the least mark will be seen of her.

Perhaps you will interrupt me here, and cry out, Does not Liberty in her full glory reside amongst us Dutchmen? But, my dear friend, if you come to examine it, you will find a mere shadow instead of reality. It is true you have no King; your Stadtholder has not the least prerogative; your national affairs are conducted by your own council; nay, there are even some of your Senators along with the army in a time of war, without whose order nothing can be done. These are blessings, I readily confess; but what is all this to the individual? Is he happy?—Free? Your Government, although a republican one, is as despotic as the Court of Constantinople. A chief magistrate at Amsterdam has it in his power to send a letter *de cachet* to any citizen, respectable and opulent however he may be, ordering him to leave the city within four and twenty hours, under pain of imprisonment, and large pecuniary penalties. Liberty indeed!

Your police is the most corrupted one in Europe, being only calculated

to fill the pockets of its officers: your civil laws are so complicated, that a suit in law is never decided before two or three years, by which both parties are generally impoverished before it is ended: your criminal laws are as barbarous as they were under the Spaniards: you keep on the torture, whilst it becomes abolished in the most obscure countries: your press, that great standard of liberty, is far more confined than at Paris; even your poor paltry news-papers are read over and curtailed several times by a stupid magistrate, before they can go to the press. The poor printer of the Leyden paper has but lately been summoned before the States, for having glanced at the natural abilities of the Grand Duke of Russia, and was obliged to kneel down before the Russian ambassador, and beg pardon. Your clergy have far more power, and are more spiteful than the Sorbonnes at Paris: your taxes are chiefly, and indeed all, levied on the most necessary articles of life, by which the poor and industrious are burthened, whilst the great men of landed property make it as easy for themselves as possible. Your governors in the West Indies exercise the most despotic and tyrannical authorities over individuals, although Dutch subjects: your governors, council, and officers in the East Indies are totally destitute of all human feelings, and acknowledged to be the greatest tyrants that ever disgraced the human race: in a word, you have adopted in your government the slowness of a democracy, the selfishness of an aristocracy, the mercilessness of a republic, and the oppression of individuals of a monarchy. So far for Dutch liberty.

But what say you of your own country? You will reply: "Does not Liberty shine in her perfect lustre at Switzerland?" Alas! my dear friend, whatever I said against your government, is doubly applicable to that of my own country, with the addition that Switzerland is in every respect the European coast of Guinea; their freedom consists therein, that every nation may come thither, and purchase slaves; with the only difference, that the slaves purchased on the coast of Guinea are sent to the West Indies or America, to cultivate the different

plantations, or to do other business, calculated for the general good of mankind; whilst the slaves purchased in Switzerland are sent to France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, &c. to lay waste and ruin the best countries, or to do other business calculated for the general destruction of mankind.

Scarcely did a petty tyrant on the continent send a few thousand men to quell rebellion (a technical term in some languages for liberty) but all the sons of freedom exclaimed against it; whilst our free and independent united cantons of Switzerland make it their sole business to sell their sons to cut throats for France, Spain, &c. or to whoever wants common destroyers of the human race. If you ask a Swiss what is the production of your country? He will directly answer, "Good cattle and stout men." Argue with a polite Swiss about the shameful practice of selling their free-born subjects to fight for other nations, they will answer you, "It is the remarkable martial spirit which characterises the Swiss, and prompts them to fight for any body."

Martial spirit seems to be, in our refined age, the technical term for public murder and plunder. It is true that it is highly consistent with a virtuous citizen to take up arms in defence only, when his country and property is in danger of being invaded. The law of nature gives that right, but to be hired to fight for another country, whether the cause be right or wrong, deserves our contempt. An officer or soldier who places himself at the head of a battle, and gives proofs of his intrepidity in his own country's cause, deserves our admiration, if it is from motives of zeal to a good cause; but if it proceeds from motives of interest and preferments (although for his own country) we should look upon him with equal contempt, and brand him with the just epithet of a mercenary. How can we look upon him in any other light? (says the truly learned Marmontel) "*s'exposer a la mort pour gagner la vie*;" ("he earns his livelihood, by exposing himself to death.")

Being in the neighbourhood of Italy, I will just mention the republics of Genoa, Venice, Ragusa, and Malta.

All I have to say on these free governments, is, that for the good of mankind I would sooner with the subjects of these states to be governed by the present humane Dey of Algiers, than by those haughty, proud, and insignificant Italian Nobles. Aristotle, in his definition of a monarchy, says, "That one man is free, and all the rest slaves;" but he forgets that in his own form of government he institutes, instead of one tyrant, a number of tyrants. It is the happiness and freedom of the governed, but not that of the governor, which is to be considered.

Corfica was crushed by the irresistible force of a neighbour, and by the treachery of the chief officers. The head of them (as report says) was winked at by the conqueror to strip the treasury of a considerable sum, and to escape; but I am happy to find that a true spirit, and even enthusiasm of liberty, still prevails among that handful of people; and I suppose that after the conquest cost above 20,000 men, and nearly as many millions of livres, the conqueror will at the end be obliged to give it up.

A shadow of liberty existed in Sweden, but it soon vanished away at the approach of despotism; and all the states of Europe, free as well as despotic, congratulated the usurper on the glorious revolution.

The extensive kingdom of Poland was in some respect free. It was a mixture of all kinds of governments with a King at the head. They had an advantage even over Great Britain, because their Kings were electable; and according to the latest constitution, even the third generation of the King was not to be intitled to offer himself a candidate for the Crown. Three neighbouring powers, in spite of all laws of nations, dismembered the country, and divided it amongst themselves; the feeble fragments which were left, carry still the mere name of freedom; and their affairs are to be conducted by a council permanent (elected by the diet) and by the diet itself.

There are no less than 21,000 men, viz. 7000 Russians, 7000 Austrians, and 7000 Prussians, ordered to encamp close to Warsaw; and the business of the diet (or rather of the

21,000 cut-throats) as I am informed from the best authority, is to render the King entirely despotic in that part of Poland now called the republic; and thus poor liberty will be banished from that spot too.

You will be curious to hear my opinion of the people in Great Britain, that most ancient seat of liberty. The people there, I am told, are perfectly happy in being indulged to speak and write, to abuse King and Ministry in what manner they please, which they consider as an ample satisfaction for paying exorbitant taxes, and supplying the enormous exigencies of government. I must acknowledge the peo-

ple to be perfectly free, viz. the cities, towns, boroughs, and corporations, are entirely free to elect their representatives in parliament, either according to their consciences, or to the highest bidder. The Members of both Houses of Parliament are entirely free to discharge their duty, either according to their consciences, or according to the places and pensions they hold. The King is entirely free to choose ministers: the Minister is entirely free to propose constitutional or unconstitutional measures. But how far all these freedoms are exercised, I am not skilled historian enough to decide.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

On the FASHIONS of the TIMES.

S I R,

WHILST the nation is distracted with civil commotions, and the people are embroiled amongst the factions of the state, it would be esteemed a matter of too insignificant a nature for the pen of ability to attempt a reformation in the fashions of the times.

Ridicule has long and justly been employed without answering the desired end. The artist hath endeavoured to attract the attention of the literati, ingulphed in political controversy, by making a Lady's Head-dress the field whereon he exhibits the carnage at Bunker's-hill. The politician stares with wild amazement at the scene, swearing that the field is too small to comprehend the spectacle.

Thus the painter's design is rendered abortive by the zeal of the satirist, whose words are also literally attended to by the fair objects of ridicule. The field is enlarged. The head increases. Batteries are planted. Banners are displayed; and, in all probability, some thousands of inhabitants, hideous to view, lie deeply intrenched in the defiles.

A few days ago I accidentally paid a visit to my friend Charles Heartfree, whose declining days are ushering towards the close, by the affliction of an affectionate wife and two dutiful daughters. What was my astonishment to find the house in confusion!

the domestics in tears! and poor Charles on his knees by the bedside of a beloved child, whose last breath seemed ready to evaporate. Struck with horror, I turned about to inquire for Mrs. Heartfree; a servant informed me that she was absent from home with Miss Sophia, that young lady having been ordered to visit one of the watering places, in hopes of recovering the natural strength of her constitution, which, by a fatal attention to the prevailing head-dress, was dreadfully impaired.

At the sound of the word *head-dress*, Heartfree started from his knees! Tears in his eyes—horror in every feature! "Oh, my friend!" addressing himself to me, "I have lost my child! Curses, thick as all the horrors hapless Egypt ever felt, cling round the wretches who have invented such fashions!"—His daughter fell into a gentle doze, and we retreated from the scene—"My dear friend," said he again, "excuse my failing—I cannot refrain the falling tear. I am but man—I love my daughters. They have dressed their heads too high, careless mariners o'erload with sail their slender barks—they oversail and perish! These girls, Sir, prevent the trouble of cleansing out the piles they wore on their heads!"

"by the advice of a villainous friar, applied a medicine to their hair to extirpate a nuisance which I shall not name. — This medicine was deadly poison, and, being often repeated, had a dire effect!" — Here Heartfree was called again to his daughter, and the scene being too awful for my spirits to bear, without a sympathy that would have unhinged my mind, and rendered it unfit for

business, with heavy heart I left the house.

What must be the crime of such practices as are necessary to support a head of hair in the size of the *ton*? No less than that of powerfully contributing to self-murder, for the purpose of rendering the human figure ridiculous and preposterous.

TREBONG.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

On the LADIES TAIL-DRESS.

SIR,

I WAS ever very angry with my fellow-scribblers for lifting their pens against the fairest part of the creation, but particularly so, for censuring their *Head-dress*. Why (I was wont to say) will they not let the pretty creatures set off their faces in such a manner as they may think is most apt to enchant us? Why, continued I, not let them paint? Colours are essential in the articles of beauty; feathers are the peacock's pride; and why may not a fine woman adorn herself with the brightest ornaments nature or art can produce? In short, I looked upon their emulation in dress rather as a virtue than a vice, particularly at such a period as this, when the fashions of Italy and France are so prevailing: but I no longer can plead in their favour; for oh! how shall I tell you, that they have transferred their attention from their faces to their b—ms! You start, Sir! and well indeed you may; but so it is, I assure you. Good Heavens! 'tis not the prettiest face, but the largest a—, for which our women now contend; and she who is not blessed in the extreme, in this particular, supplies herself with a cork round about, made with a tempting swell, which they conceal in the folds of their upper garment.

You must know, Sir, I married, about a year ago, a little, tight, slim wench, for the neatness of her make, and the delicacy of her manners; and while I was anxiously expecting an increase *before*, I was surprized last week at the new appearance *behind*, and

wondered I had not *marked* it in its progress; when going up to her, and putting my arms round her waist, Nancy! my angel! said I, how you increase! but it does not seem to me to be naturally placed!—it should rise here—Oh! Lord! my dear Harry, said she, shrinking from me, don't press me so hard, you will spoil my *corks*! —She then let me into the secret, and I protest I was so shocked, that I instantly stripped her of her borrowed protuberance, put her modesty somewhat to the blush, and am now sat down with a request to you, that you will join your endeavours with mine, for the purpose of rooting out so preposterous a fashion.

If women mean to get husbands, or lovers, by such means, what must their husbands or their lovers be? Had they adopted the idea of enlarging themselves *before*, instead of *behind*, it would certainly have had a more feminine appearance: but now the fair one will no longer exercise the language of the eye, or lip, but (oh! monstrous!) will turn her *back* upon her admirer, as the more prevailing charm. In former times, we are given to understand, that such behaviour would have damped the hopes of the most ardent lover; but now 'tis otherwise, for I must believe the ladies are best acquainted with the most alluring methods to gain them followers, and they find their faces cannot now prevail.

Now, Sir, you and I are admirers of this beautiful part of the creation; but what should we feel, in a game at romps,

romps, with any of these handsome cork rumped devils? I am afraid we should not have a fair *slap* at them. Then let me intreat you, Sir, to let the severity of our criticism be no longer pointed at their *heads*, let us

attack their *tails*, and my life for it we shall bring about a reformation.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

And a friend to the fair,

BUMFIDDLE.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

On MATRIMONY.

SIR,

WHETHER we consider the institution, or the end of matrimony, they are both deserving of the highest respect, as conducing to the happiness of human society.

If we did not know, from the sacred writings, that marriage was of divine original, we should still pay respect unto the institution, as perfectly conformable to the laws of nature. Without pairing, it is impossible to propagate the species; and the propagation of our species being neglected, we neglect a principal duty, for the performance of which, the human race were sent into being.

If we could, for a moment, imagine it possible that all the men and women in the world should enter into one general confederacy to stop, from a certain period, the propagation of their species, the consequence resulting from such an agreement, would directly overthrow the purposes of the Deity in the creation of mankind. What would thus be criminal in the human race, collectively considered, is no less criminal in individuals. The multiplication of our species is the first natural duty. It gives rise to those various relations which afford exercise for the social affections. The first man and woman had all the philanthropic amities, if I may so speak, in their bosoms, previous to the existence of their offspring. There wanted, however, objects on whom to exercise those feelings. The rites of marriage called those objects into being, and, of course, occasioned the parental affections to unbosom themselves.

As the end of matrimony is entirely conformable to the principles of nature, the institution of marriage is sanctified by the approbation of the Divinity. In various countries the

formalities attendant on the sacred tie are dissimilar. In all nations, marriage, after a certain form, is deemed essential to the existence of society. Even amongst savages, the custom of marriage prevails. True it is, that an Indian seems to consider his wives as only parts of his possessions. He travels with them, as with other utensils. Yet still, as far as the duty of an husband consists in protection, he performs it with exactitude.

Amongst the antients (meaning by that description the Greeks and Romans) matrimony was honoured as an institution derived from the gods. The nuptial banquets, and the marriage feasts mentioned by Homer and other authors, were so many sacred festivals performed in honour of the gods of marriage. Hymen was solemnly invoked to smile propitious on the genial bed. Thus Homer and Hesiod,

Παῖδες δ' ὕμηναιος ὄρεσσι.

"Many an Hymen sounded thro' the room."

Thus Catullus:

"Io Hymen, Hymenæe, Hymen ades, O Hymenæe!"

"Hymen of Hymens! do thou but descend,
"Whilst we before thy sacred altars bend."

The sacredness of marriage being admitted by all nations, amongst whom an idea of religion prevailed, a peculiar reverence should, methinks, be paid to the institution, by Christians in more enlightened ages of the world. My amiable countrywomen should consider, that although divorces may be purchased, disgrace is not thereby concealed. Not that when ladies of rank act improperly, they are always deserving of censure. Their situation is such as frequently to call for our pity;

pity; their lot in life is truly deplorable; they are taught what is called refinement, at the expence of every natural feeling which can adorn the human heart. If, peradventure, a beautiful young creature of fashion should happen to have her bosom throb with extasy for some worthy object, she must stifle her feelings, and do violence to her nature. The pulsation of her heart must beat only to the chinking of some dotard's gold, to whom her father shall have destined her as a sacrifice, for the aggrandisement of his family. Whilst marriage is thus prostituted, practices dishonourable to the virtue of the sex will prevail. Nature is never violated without inflicting punishment on her violators. If ladies of condition will expose their charms to sale, and surrender them to the highest bidder, all they can possibly expect is, the interest of misery by the bargain.

If there is a single observation contained in this paper, which can be, of any service to the younger part of the fair creation, I shall be superabundantly happy. The manners of the men depend so much on the behavi-

our of the women, that any hint for the improvement, I ask pardon, for the perfection of the sex, is a matter of national concern. I own, as an Englishman, I feel myself affected, when I hear of a young married lady finding her way to the Commons, or of her husband attending Parliament to sue for a divorce. The man must be lost to all sense of shame, who can consent, that his own disgrace should be debated on in full Parliament. A petition for a divorce, is only praying the Lords and Commons, that a man may have liberty to prove himself a cuckold, and thus put his infamy out of all manner of doubt. Such proceedings are national stigmas. Posterity will burn the records of these times, that the history of our degeneracy may not insult their feelings. It was a noble compliment which Gerardas, a primitive Spartan, paid to the women of his country, when, being asked by a stranger, "What punishment the law had denounced against female adultery?" None, said he, *for we have no female adulterers in our country.*

H.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN the *Gazette Littéraire* of Berlin, of January 1769, I find the following extraordinary story pretty well attested, and as such I give it you, without being answerable for the truth of it.

A Father and Son of the town of Gand, were accused with having murdered the Rector of the Parish Church, and stealing from it the plate, to a considerable value; for which supposed offence, they were hastily tried, and condemned to lose their heads on a certain fixed day. It happened, however, that the executioner was too ill to attend his duty, and as the sentence, by the law of the country, could not be deferred to another day, the magistrates offered the life of one, to become the executioner of the other. The father rejected the proposal with horror; but the son, without any hesitation, acquiesced. The father was accordingly led out to execution, but

did not know by whose hands he was to suffer, till he saw his son armed with a naked sabre on the scaffold, where he embraced him, and poured out affliction like a flood. It is not, said he, the fear of death, but the unnatural hand by whom I am to die, is what afflicts me; for being innocent of the crime laid to my charge, I have more to hope than to fear. He then took a tender leave of his son, and laid his head on the billet to submit to the fatal blow; but to the astonishment of all present, when the son was lifting up the sabre, the blade, without any violence, broke in the middle; a circumstance so extraordinary, that the multitude, with one voice, called out for grace (pardon), and the civil magistrates conducted the father and son to their former confinement, and informed the Prince with what had happened upon the scaffold, who, in consequence thereof, pardoned them both:

both: soon after which, a criminal was executed, who confessed being the real murderer of the *Curé*, and the plunderer of the Church.

Whether this story be true or not, I cannot affirm; but that there is upon a little bridge near the fish-market, in the town of *Gand*, two statues in bronze, where one is represented in the very action of cutting off the head of the other, is very certain: and the same story seems to be represented, in a picture still preserved in the *Hotel de Ville* of *Gand*. I cannot, however, (being an enemy to superstition, and an unbeliever of whatever seems supernatural) help observing, that as

this event is recorded to have happened in the year 1371, that perhaps the story *was made* to account for the figures on the bridge, instead of the figures being *made* to commemorate a story, which seems to be a provincial stain and blemish on the people. Yet if ever the hand of Providence stooped to the hand of man, this was surely, according to human judgment, a time when the grace of God, as well as that of man, might unite to save the innocent father, and withhold the unnatural arm of the son.

I am yours, &c.

A TRAVELLER.

Paris, Nov. 20th, 1776.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is worth observing, that in England, when a baker is detected and fined for selling his bread under weight, it is considered a sufficient punishment, and his name is concealed from the public. At Constantinople, the grand Vizir in person often enters the baker's shops, and where he finds them culpable, orders them to be forthwith strangled, and all his servants well strapt on the bottoms of their feet: in France the breaking on the wheel is an horrible execution, yet if a simple death was the only punishment, no man could travel on that great continent with safety. Punishments, therefore, being mild, are not to be attributed to the laws or general character of the people, but to the extent of the countries where they operate. In the

islands of Jersey, Guernsey, &c. they seldom condemn a man to death, and if they did, they would not be able to find an executioner. Yet I do not think there is a whit more real humanity among the natives of Jersey or these isles, than may be found at St. Maloes or on the continent, and I am sure there is less good manners and less charity. Two Nuns some years ago made their escape from France to Jersey. They were penniless, and would have remained *meat and breadless*, if they had not instantly changed their religion; and they told me, it was plain they had changed for the worse, as they had something *given them to boot*.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

On the LONGITUDE.

To the Rev. Mr. MASKELYNE, Astronomer Royal.

S I R,

THERE is no person to whom an address on this subject so properly belongs. You, like a skilful pilot, have marked out the three probable channels which lead to the desired haven, and have pointed out some

shoals, and set buoys to direct the course.

There are several spacious, large openings, which, at first view, one should imagine, lead immediately to the point; but, pursuing them, we

find ourselves presently disappointed. One of these openings, which promise a discovery of the Longitude, is the difference of the moon's southing, which, in twenty-four hours, will be from forty to sixty minutes of time. One would presume that this afforded data sufficient to divide into three hundred and sixty degrees with that most useful of all instruments, the pen.

If the moon's southing was accurately calculated at London, (for in your nautical almanack it is brought only to the nearest minute) and likewise at the place where the Longitude was required, the difference would point out the Longitude; but at sea this method is rendered impracticable, for, during the interval required to find your apparent time, if the log should give you ten miles of westing, and a current during the time should have actually carried you five miles east, the difference would be a minute in time, which would make a difference in your Longitude of above seven degrees, therefore any method that can be affected by currents, and continue so in its consequences, must be rejected at sea. Another large opening which promises fair is, that in some parts of the moon's orbit, the declination increases or decreases about five degrees in twenty-four hours, but at sea the following difficulty arises. In order to find the moon's declination, you must know exactly the Latitude you are then in, which is seldom observed nearer than two miles; this alone would cause a difference of near three degrees in Longitude. In the method by the variation of the compass, there are not data enough, nor is the theory sufficiently established to trust to it; however, encouragement ought to be given to all such researches.

We now come to the first probable method, that of an equal Time-keeper. There is nothing against this method, but the uncertainty of it. If it should go true, you are as much in doubt during the whole voyage, as if it went false. If you should have several on board, you cannot tell but the same reason which would cause an error in one, might equally affect the whole. In short, you have no approximate certainty, (if I may use the

Dec. 1776.

expression) and are kept in suspense, until you arrive where the Longitude is known. *It is true, an error in this method affects the Longitude the least of any other, for two minutes is only an error of thirty miles, while two minutes in the distance of the moon from a fixed star, produces an error of a degree.*

The next probable method of discovering the Longitude is by Jupiter's Satellites. This I have explored, and presume to say, that my method will answer all the ends proposed (at least on shore); it is not by the natural eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, but by artificial ones; the natural eclipses seldom happen, and then it is an equal chance that they are not visible at the place we are in. Add to this the difficulties attending the calculation arising from the situation of Jupiter, and that of its cone, the aberration of light, by my new-invented micrometer, the immersions and emersions are so frequent, that you will never want opportunity of observing, unless Jupiter is so near the sun that it cannot be seen. I have constructed tables of the synodical motions of the Satellites, but I must defer the use of this instrument at sea, until telescopes are contrived, which can be more conveniently used.

The last, and, indeed, the best method for use, at sea (especially for long voyages) is, as you recommend, by the moon's distance from the principal fixed stars. This plan I have pursued; and, I hope, I have discovered a method to clear up all difficulties of the moon's parallax; and have, likewise, invented a quadrant more convenient to take the moon's distances from the fixed stars; and truer than any yet made public. These, Sir, are my pretensions; how justly founded, time must discover; in the interim, I am,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

GAMALIEL SMETHURST.

To the Honourable the COMMISSIONERS
of LONGITUDE.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AS I was not permitted to attend your Honourable Board on Saturday the 2d of last March, especially as I attended for that purpose: and not

not being favoured with any answer to the many letters I have written to your Secretary, John Ibbetson, Esq. for more than eight years past, on the subject of the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea, and particularly of my two last letters of the 6th of April and the 22d of May; inclosing three examples and solutions for the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea according to my method; therefore I hope you will not be displeased for my addressing you in this manner.

More than thirty-four years since, my thoughts turned on the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea: my first plan was by a time-keeper, which I then projected, and consulted a watch-maker thereon. I wrote to Doctor Bradley, Astronomer Royal, and Martin Folkes, Esq. President of the Royal Society, that I had a plan to offer. Mr. Folkes very politely sent me his answer, dated Crane-Court, Jan. 5th, 1744-5, which answer is now before me, wherein he was so obliging as to give me his opinion: however, when I came to consider that different sorts of metals were to be used in the construction of my time-keeper, and those metals would be subject to expansion, and contraction in different climates by heat and cold; likewise to rust, damps, dews, and canker; therefore I gave up my plan, for the discovering of the Longitude by a time-keeper; and I advised the Rev. Mr. Maskelyne of my opinion on a time-keeper, the 11th of April 1769, that it could not answer; I wrote him many letters since, relative to Longitude, and that I should be glad to correspond with him on this subject; but I have not been favoured with an answer to any one of my letters! However, what I then wrote him has been verified by the time-keepers on board his Majesty's ship the *Racehorse*, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Phipps, in his voyage towards the North Pole: one of these time-keepers lost about three hours, and another about fourteen minutes.

Notwithstanding I had given up my plan by a time-keeper, I could not divest myself from thinking sometimes, that the Longitude might be discovered by some other method; on which my thoughts suggested that this earth on which we live, has a per-

petual, regular, uniform, and equable motion or rotation round its axis; this rotation would not do alone without taking something else to its aid and assistance, therefore I thought nothing could be more suitable for my purpose, than the fixed stars, or points of the equinoctial; in consequence of which I determined on this plan for the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea, and which is entirely new.

I have made out a catalogue of sixty-six principal stars in both hemispheres, extracted from Mr. Flamsteed's *Historia Cœlestis*, and Doctor Bradley's catalogues, and inserted their names, characters, constellations, right ascension, in degrees, minutes, and seconds, and hours, minutes, and seconds of time; likewise their declination, annual variation in right ascension and declination, and reduced them to the beginning of the year 1773.

I have calculated siderial tables for the same stars, shewing that the meridian of London, which I shall call the first meridian, doth pass under the meridian of every one of these stars nearly at noon on a given day; and what degree of Longitude of the equator passes under the meridian of any star at noon, and after, for every day in the year in degrees, minutes, and seconds, and in hours, minutes, and seconds of time; from which it is easy to calculate and know, what point of right ascension or equinoctial the meridian of London is upon for any day, hour, minute, or second of time. These tables and their requisites will serve for seventy years and upwards; but it is very necessary to print the lunar tables in the nautical almanack every year: indeed, had my siderial plan met with the same encouragement from your Honourable Board, as the lunar which cannot answer, I believe it would have saved the nation many thousands of pounds.

I have had the honour three times to attend your Honourable Board with a sketch of my plan for the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea: and I apprehend the only objection or obstruction to it, has been the lunar, as the professors seemed to be of the opinion that the lunar was preferable to mine: thirteen is to one; this I could not nor did admit; therefore I shall desire leave

leave in the following to reverse their opinions; shew and demonstrate, that mine is preferable to the lunar as $27\frac{2}{3}$ or as 30 is to one.

I have often, and I think, rightly considered, the lunar principles, and have as often been surprized and astonished, that ever Sir Isaac Newton, Doctor Halley, and many of our modern professors of the mathematics and astronomy, should ever entertain a thought or an idea to believe, that the Longitude should ever be discovered by the moon, so as to be brought into common practice, when I do aver, that there is not a single, simple, regular, uniform, or equable principle in the whole theory by the moon, as far as the process depends upon the moon: this I have often mentioned to your astronomer, Mr. Bayly, which he has acknowledged: he, and many other persons eminent in the sciences, have likewise acknowledged, that my siderial method is on true principles; some of those persons have given me their certificates as a proof. But if you should disbelieve any thing in the foregoing relative to the theory of the moon, I shall refer the Honourable Professors of your Board to the Nautical Almanack, to prove and demonstrate my assertions; but if this is not satisfactory, then please to let them call upon me to prove it.

I believe I can with as great a certainty aver, that there is not a single second of time, space, or motion, from the very moment of time London separates from the first point of right ascension, or equinoctial, on the 20th of March, until the observation at the ship, but what is taken into the process for the Discovery of the Longitude by my siderial method; and there is not a principle but what is regular, uniform, and equable, in all the theory and process; this cannot be said of the method by the moon.

If it is rightly considered, it will be found that the earth's equal motion is the primitive, or first cause of true time, therefore as this motion produces true and equal time, this motion and time will produce equal space or distance; in consequence of which, whoever discovers the Longitude, so as to bring it to perfection, must be assisted by these three regular, uniform

and equable principles, motion, time, and distance; these three principles are the basis of my plan: in consequence of which, these three principles do actually combine, unite, coincide, co operate, and are co-equal in my plan and process: but the moon was never known to have these principles inherent in her.

The moon changes her situation in the heavens more in one minute and a half, than the fixed stars do in one whole year of 365 days. Some days there are 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 degrees of Longitude that never passes over the moon in 24 hours solar time; and I believe there is not a single degree of Longitude or Meridian, but what passes over some star or other, twice in 24 hours solar time.

As the Honourable Professors seemed to be of an opinion, when I attended your Honourable Board, that the lunar method was preferable to mine, the siderial, as 13 is to 1, which is the mean daily separation of the moon from a fixed star, or its mean diurnal motion: In answer to this, if they will please to suppose London to be on the meridian of the moon, and any fixed star at the same instant of time; London will separate 360 degrees, whilst the moon separates only about 13 degrees; and therefore, as 360 degrees is to 13 degrees, so is $27\frac{2}{3}$ minutes to 1 minute or mile; in consequence of which, in this case, my method is preferable to the lunar as $27\frac{2}{3}$ is to one.

While the earth passes over a space, or distance in the heavens equal to sixty miles, the moon passes over a space of no more than about two miles; therefore as sixty is to two, so is thirty to one in favour of my method in this case. In consequence of which, Mr. Smethurst has truly observed in the foregoing letter, that "an error of two minutes in the distance of the moon from a fixed star, will produce an error of a degree." To the same effect I wrote to your Secretary some time ago; which I again repeat, as it is evident an error in my method of two miles is no more than two miles.

In the lunar method you have three motions to contend with; the sun, moon, and earth's; the first two of these are very irregular, at all times

of the year, respecting the earth; whereas the earth's motion, which is the chief principle in my plan, is regular, uniform and equable at all times of the year; therefore it passes over equal space in equal time, in consequence of which I have but very few impediments or obstructions to contend with.

In the lunar method it is necessary to have three observers, two to take the altitudes of the sun and moon, or star, and one the distance. In my method, one observer to take a single altitude of a star is sufficient for common practice; but when great accuracy is required, the altitudes of two stars, one East and the other West of the meridian, may be taken, the result of Longitude will probably be the more accurate: the process for the time is the same in both methods, which your astronomer, Mr. Bayly, has acknowledged.

In the foregoing letter Mr. Smethurst has mentioned thus: "We come now to the first probable method, that of an equal time-keeper. There is nothing against this method but the uncertainty of it," &c. &c.

If my method is rightly considered, it will be found that it is upon the principle of a universal, simple, perpetual, regular and equable time-keeper; the motion of the earth respecting the fixed stars, and points of the equinoctial. This perpetual time-keeper was never known to alter its motion since Joshua's days; nor is it subject to friction, expansion or contraction; neither to rust, damps, dews, or canker, as metals are, so as to prevent its regular motion. A meridian drawn from its axis through London, the first meridian, and subtended to the equinoctial, will intersect the equator and equinoctial at right angles, and the like at the ship or place of observation; therefore London and the ship will have two corresponding points on the equinoctial, which produces an arch; the distance of this arch measured on the equator is the difference of the meridians which produces the Longitude of the ship; as, by the examples and solutions for the Discovery of the Longitude, I transmitted to your Secretary, Mr. Ibbetson, in a letter to him of the 22d of May last, from the result of the solu-

tions of these examples, and some others, which I had to produce, had I been permitted to have attended your Honourable Board, and which produces the Longitude under thirty miles: therefore I did by that letter claim the greatest reward, as by the late act of parliament, which I still continue to claim, and which, I make no doubt, I shall be able to support, by the true principles and accuracy of my plan.

In some of my former letters I made an offer to you, of going to Lisbon or the West Indies to make the necessary experiments; and that I should be obliged, to be permitted to correspond on this subject of Longitude with any one of the Honourable Commissioners, or any other person you should approve, meaning one of your Professors, or Astronomers, to which I never received any answer.

Had I been permitted to have attended your Honourable Board, it was my intention to have desired permission to have had recourse to Mr. Wale's or Mr. Bayly's manuscript observations, taken in their last voyage. These observations, I believe, would have ascertained my plan, and might have been a saving in trying of experiments.

In my last letter to your Secretary of the 22d of May last, I mentioned therein, that if I should not be able to attend the next Board, or be permitted, I desired you would please to give leave that the Rev. Mr. Hornsby, and Doctor Smith of Oxford, may be permitted to examine into the whole of my proceedings for the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea, should I go to Oxford for that purpose, which I do now again repeat and request.

Why your astronomer, Mr. Bayly, should wish me to give up my plan, is somewhat mysterious, unless he was desired so to do, by one of the Rev. Professors, for fear it should interfere with, lessen, or explode the lunar method. This seemeth to me to be the only obstruction and objection to my plan.

I am, with all dutiful respect,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,

SAMUEL WEBB

Beech-House, near Bath,

Oct. 22d, 1776.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

PROSPERITY and POWER are excellent Friends, but they are bad Counsellors.*

ANTONIO PEREZ, the famous secretary and favourite of Philip the Second of Spain, has published the most wise and prudent maxims, not only in politics, but for common life too, perhaps, that are extant; yet after he had caused the secretary Don Juan de Escovedo to be assassinated, whilst the wife and children of the deceased were actually claiming justice of the king, and the public seconded their demands, he was so imprudent as to brave them and the world, with his still more than usual splendour and magnificence; *frequentis initium calamitatis securitas*; so that his master (by whose order he had committed the murder) was forced to yield to the torrent, and abandon him; he fled to France, where he lived a few years, a pensioned exile. In one of his letters from Paris to a friend in Spain, he makes the same pathetic complaint that Cardinal Wolsey does in Shakespeare:

*Had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies.*
Henry VIII. Act III. ad fin.

But indeed Perez had no just pretence to complain of the king for betraying him, since he was only guilty of a base action against him, as he himself had been for the king. One of the hardest circumstances of guilt is, that a bad man cannot complain of the injuries that are done him; or,

if he does, it is the severest kind of rebuke on himself, as it comes with his own confession and authority. He had already declared, by his own example, that he played all the game; so that no imposition was foul play.

A rascal who hath done an essential service to his prince, by a villainous action, owes him another essential service, of which he is commonly compelled to short payment, which is the just chastisement of his crime; in order to vindicate his prince's honour, and reconcile the world to him.—A prince finds his account every way in getting rid of the rogue. All obligations are paid; himself hath performed an useful act of justice, and hath the advantage, clear gain, besides.

However, Perez said one very just thing of princes, (in regard to his own misfortune) "that they established a council of state, only that they might have where to cast the blame of any ill successes." I believe he might have extended his remark to private persons, who generally ask your advice, either to have your approbation of what they had already determined, so to divide the fault with you, if it does not succeed; or, in case of your being of another opinion, flinging themselves wholly upon you for the miscarriage. At least, this is oftener the case than where the sole honest end is pure and modest information.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your last Magazine (p. 600) you had a correspondent who observed on the late News from America, that "War is various, and man is various," and that the very men who gained one battle by their firmness, have lost another by their panic. It is apparent from all the records of history, that both courage and understanding are only temporary, not perpetual guests, and attendants. They are not given

to men, only lent, which the following ANECDOTES will illustrate.

DON GARCIA III. king of Navarre, was surnamed the Trembler, from a certain ardour (his friends said) in going into battle. Some new courtier, who understood it simply for a temporary fear, and apprehension (for he gave in his life sufficient proofs of a genuine courage) took

took pains to represent the danger as less than he might imagine it. The king said, 'Sir, my limbs tremble at the danger they know by experience my courage will carry them into.'

I have heard of a colonel that was taken with a panic just as he was going to charge at the head of his regiment; he made his utmost efforts to recover, and possess himself, but all in vain, he was subdued by a mortal and senseless horror; he took out one of his pistols, and shot himself through his head. Like Fannius, who had conspired against Augustus, and, finding his executioners in close pursuit of him, killed himself.

*Hostem cum fugeret, se Fannius ipse peremit,
Hic, rogo, non furor est, ne moriari, mori?
Martial, Epig. II. 30.*

And a great prince in France of undoubted courage and resolution, yet never joined battle, which he did many, and successfully, but an odious accident made it as offensive for his friends to follow him, as it was dangerous for his enemies to face him.

This gentleman's constitution was cowardice, but which he corrected, as Socrates did the natural malignity of his, by the true bravery of his reason. The sudden attack of his natural temper he was not prepared for, but instantly rallied and put his fears to flight.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A new Method of curing DISEASES by ELECTRICITY.

LET a common pint or quart bottle be filled with glass, pounded a little fine. Then place it by a fire, so as to become thoroughly warm: immediately apply it to the parts affected, by rubbing it over them backwards and forwards, for a quarter of an hour or more; which repeat twice a day.

I need not take up too much of your Magazine, in reciting cases; the following may be sufficient to induce the unfortunate to prove the utility of this method.

A man having violent rheumatic pains in his arms and shoulders, by thus rubbing twice a day, was per-

fectly cured in a fortnight. In about the same time, a young man was cured of a white swelling in his knee.

A woman having a large tumour on the fore-part of her neck, which rose suddenly, (in a night's time) by rubbing it with the bottle, in about a week's time it disappeared.

N. B. The larger the bottle is, the longer it will keep warm. The power of attraction is also greater in a larger bottle, than in one less.

There is great reason to believe, that it will cure the gout, when the parts affected can bear the operation.

W. M.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A Receipt for the BLOODY FLUX, successfully tried by Mr. JOSEPH F—E, an eminent Quaker at Nottingham.

TAKE a large tea-spoonfull of cochineal bruised fine, half an ounce or more of cinnamon, and three ounces of loaf sugar; put them into a two quart pot of soft water, over a slow fire, boiling and stirring it till it comes to about three pints. The patient to drink half a pint of it milk-warm, and the rest a gill at a time warm as common drink. Let them drink nothing else while it lasts. If the above do not cure, repeat the

same again. When the flux is stopped, and the patient finds a pain in his stomach, give a spoonfull or two of Daffy's elixir, as strength will bear it. The food is to be rice-milk, flour-milk, bread and milk, or poached eggs; but no broth or flesh.

If there be occasion to take physic, the patient should drink warm whey with it, and keep himself warm that day.

For

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE following *Epitaph* was drawn up, and designed to be inscribed on the monument of the illustrious *Andrew Marvell*; but the *Toryism* of the then Rector of St. Giles's Church, where he was buried, forbade both the monument and inscription from being placed over the Patriot's remains; and thus were frustrated the generous designs of his constituents, who voted a proper sum to erect a handsome monument to perpetuate his merit.

Near this place
 Lyeth the body of ANDREW MARVELL, Esq;
 A man so endowed by nature,
 So improved by education, study, and travel,
 So consummate by experience,
 That joining the most peculiar graces of wit
 And learning,
 With a singular penetration and strength of
 Judgment,
 And exercising all these, in the whole course of his life,
 With an unalterable steadiness in the ways of Virtue,
 He became the ornament and example of his age:
 Beloved by good men, feared by bad,
 Admired by all;
 Though imitated, alas! by few,
 And scarce paralleled by any.
 But a tombstone can neither contain his character,
 Nor is marble necessary to transmit it to posterity;
 It is engraved in the minds of this generation,
 And will be always legible in his
 Inimitable writings.
 Nevertheless, he having served near twenty years
 Successively in Parliament,
 And that with such wisdom, dexterity, integrity, and courage,
 As became a true Patriot,
 The town of KINGSTON UPON HULL,
 From whence he was constantly deputed to that Assembly,
 Lamenting in his death the public loss,
 Have erected this monument of their grief
 and gratitude,
 in 1688.
 He died in the fifty-eighth year of his age,
 On the sixteenth day of August, 1678.
Heu fragile humanum genus! heu terrestria vana!
Heu quem spectatum continet urna virum!

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

— *Tempora mutantur.*

LOOKING occasionally into Grey's System of English Ecclesiastical Law, I found a statute, p. 323, made in the 12 Ann. respecting the Clergy, and ordaining, "That for a Cure to serve a cure in the absence of the Rector, the Bishop shall appoint a sti-

pend not exceeding 50*l.* per ann. nor less than 20, having regard to the greatness of the cure, and the value of the living." Now this institution seemed to me, to carry in the face of it very little appearance of reason or equity; both as it assigns so small a portion

portion out of a living, of perhaps above ten times the value, to him upon whom yet the whole weight of the business is to lie; but as it even restrains a person, who might otherwise be of a more liberal temper, from going beyond these scanty bounds, by a legal limitation. Indeed it is difficult, upon reflexion, to find out what good end the framers of this scheme could propose by it; for if religion is but too liable to be wounded through the sides of its ministers, what benefit can be conceived to result from a law, which so apparently tends to bring the whole order into contempt, by promoting illiterature and meanness among the inferior clergy, and at the same time encouraging avarice, luxury, and indolence among the higher. But not to spend time in investigating the designs of our forefathers, what I would hence observe is, That it would not certainly misbecome the humanity or wisdom of our governors, to take this matter again into their consideration, now that the times are so much changed since the penning of that statute. For if the ordained allowance,

even at the best, was hard enough then when it was first enacted, it surely cannot but be much more so in the present times; and they who are called the *Fathers of the Church*, would but act consistently with their title and station, in using all their influence and authority to procure and provide such a maintenance for their distressed sons, the inferior clergy, as at least would set them above contempt, and enable them to get bread for themselves and their families, which I am sure from the present run of things, the ordinary stipends that are given to curates is hardly sufficient. Though not one of that order myself, yet a regard to their condition hath occasioned my troubling you with these lines, who am desirous to have this matter publicly represented, and more pathetically enforced by some *able hand* in your useful Miscellany, which readily findeth admittance where an humble petitioner presumeth not personally to approach.

Your well-wisher,

HUMANUS.

North — d.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

An Account of the ancient City of PESARO in ITALY.

(Illustrated with a Plate—The View of the City and Bridge, taken on the Spot.)

PESARO, now a city belonging to the Papedom, was formerly a Roman colony. Sylla, and after him Julius Cæsar, and Mark Antony, settled military colonies there; and it was made a municipal town. Totila, or the Goths under Witigius, burnt and destroyed it; but it was revived soon after by the great Belisarius.

At present, it is a pleasant and beautiful city; delightfully situated on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the river Foglia. It is well built, clean, and rather populous, owing to its maritime situation: The port however is small, and not very safe and secure. The city is a bishop's see, and hath several elegant churches, piazzas, convents, and palaces. The wine in the neighbourhood is excellent, and the figs are esteemed the best in all Italy.

Towards the sea, it hath a good

fortress, built by John Sforza, and afterwards fortified by the House of Rovere, the Dukes of Urbino, and Princes of Pesaro, from whom it passed to the See of Rome. Without the walls of the city, is a Villa of the Marquis of Mosca, magnificent for its rooms, gardens, and water. On the left of the city is the Castle of *Nicolas*, and four miles farther, Mount *L'Albata*, placed on a high hill with a fine prospect.

We enter the city by a bridge, (expressed in the annexed View) through which passes the river *Foglia* (anciently called the *Pisaurus*) to that gate of the city which leads to Rimini; and here, 'tis contended, the country of *Piceno*, or the *Marco Anconitana* ends, and the principality of *Emilia*, or *Romania* begins. There are many agreeable walks round the place.

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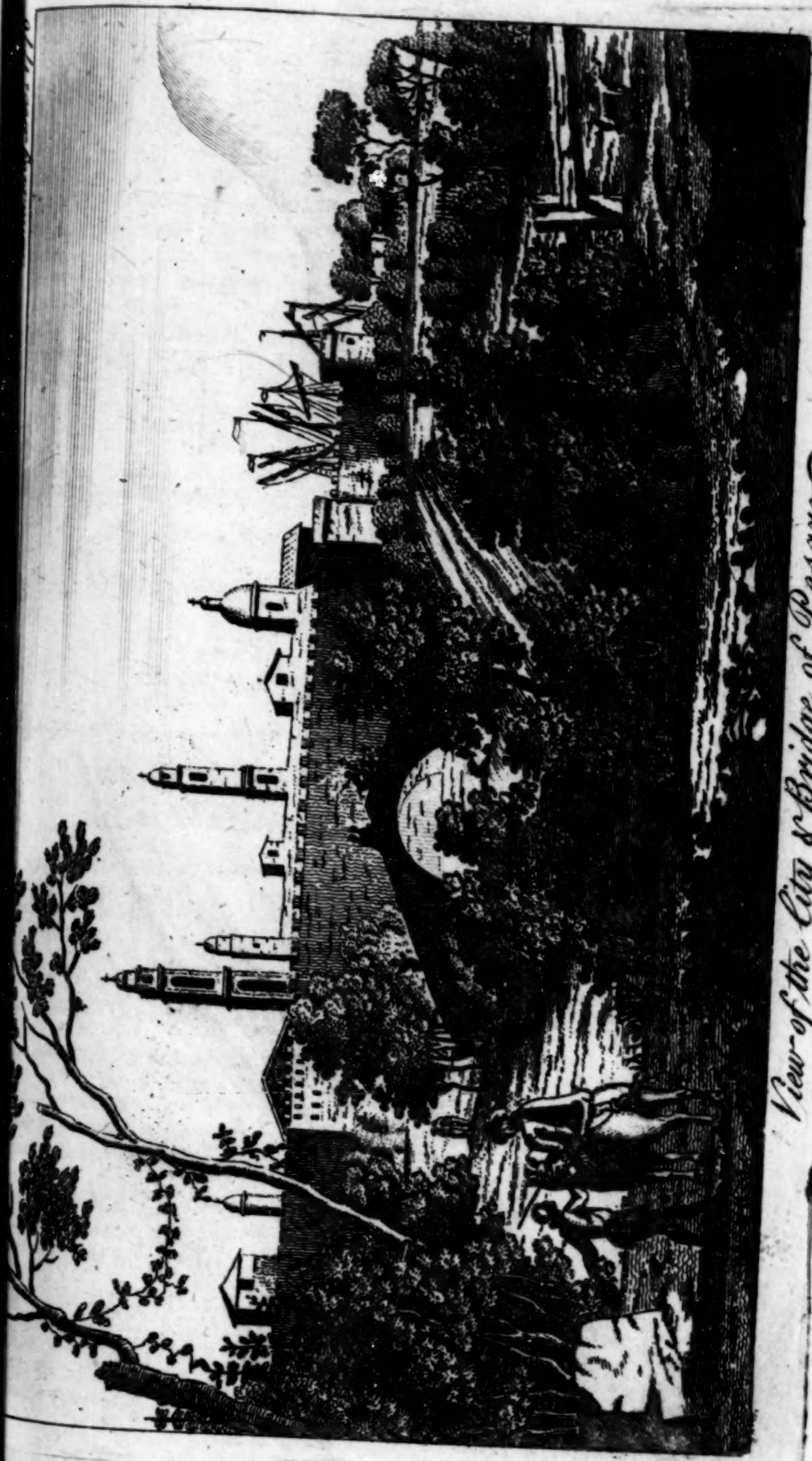
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View of the City & Bridge of Pesaro.



MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Answers to the Questions in our Magazine for October last.

[73.] QUESTION I. *Answered by Mr. Ralph Taylor of Oldham near Manchester.*

LET the number of Hessians, Brunswickers, and Scots, be represented by x , y , and z , respectively; then by the question

$$\text{we have } \begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}z = 901 \\ y + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}z = 901 \\ z + \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}x = 901 \end{cases}$$

Now, from four times the last equation take the double of the first, and from six times the first take the triple of the second, and we have $3z - x = 1802$, and $2z + 5x = 2703$, then from three times the second of these equations take twice the first, and $17x = 4505$, whence $x = 265$, $y = 583$, and $z = 689$, consequently the company of Hessians consisted of 265 men, that of the Brunswickers of 583, and that of the Scots of 689.

Mr. Merrit, Mr. Hampshire, Mr. Jonathan Mabbot, $\phi\lambda\alpha\rho\epsilon\theta\mu\sigma$, a Gravelendian, Sloke, and others favoured us with answers to this question.

[74.] QUESTION II. *Answered by Mr. Thomas Todd.*

If $r = 1.05 \sqrt[365]{\frac{1}{365}} = 1.0001336807225 = 1l.$ and its interest for 1 day, $a =$ the equivalent daily payments, and $p =$ the present worth; then $p = \frac{a}{r} +$

$$\frac{a}{r^2} + \frac{a}{r^3} + \&c. = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{2}{r^2} + \frac{3}{r^3} + \&c. \text{ or } p = \frac{a}{r-1} = \frac{r}{r-1}^2,$$

$$\text{hence } a = \frac{1}{r-1} = 7481.5113 l. \&c.$$

Scholium. To bring out the answer truly, the exact mean length of the year should have been taken; that is, r should have been put equal to

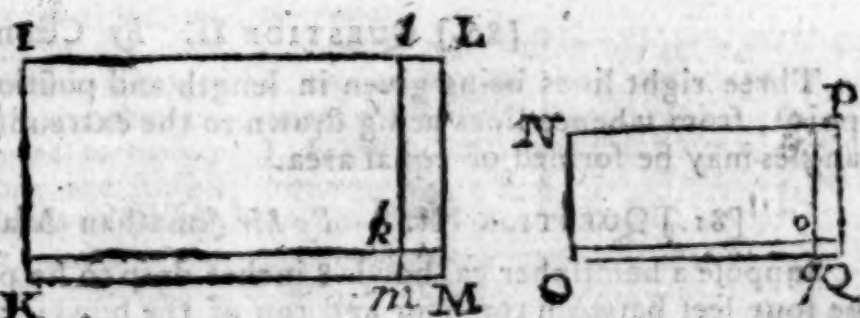
$$1.05 \sqrt[365]{\frac{4}{365d. 5h. 49m.}}$$

Likewise it may be proper to observe that those authors who direct you to take the *Simple Interest* for a part of a year, and then make use thereof in *Compound Interest*, proceed on false principles, and therefore must necessarily give false solutions.

Mr. Bonnycastle, Mr. Merrit, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Keech, Mr. Le Gos, favoured us with solutions to this question.

[66.] QUESTION III. *We have been favoured with the following very elegant solution to this question in our Magazine for July last from the Rev. Mr. Charles Wildbore.*

Since the two rectangles ILMK, NPQO are in a given ratio to another, their ratio must be likewise given, and seeing two squares upon their greater sides have the same ratio as the rectangles, the rectangles must be similar figures.



Let $m^2 : n^2$ be the ratio of the greater to the less, and since the increases of the lines KM, LM, OQ, PQ supposed continued out, are the velocities of their increase, and $m : n :: KM : OQ :: LM : PQ$, also $LM \times KM$'s velocity = the increase by the increase of KM, and $KM \times LM$'s velocity = that by LM, therefore the whole increase of the rectangle ILMK = $LM \times KM$'s vel. + $KM \times LM$'s velocity. In like manner the increase

of NPQO = PQ \times OQ's vel. + OQ's \times PQ vel. And since the whole increased figures are to be in the same ratio as the rectangles \therefore LM \times KM's vel. + KM \times LM's vel. = $\frac{m^2}{n^2} \times$ PQ \times OQ's vel. + OQ \times PQ's vel. = $\frac{m}{n} \times$ LM

\times OQ's vel. + $\frac{m}{n} \times$ KM \times PQ's velocity. Now if the velocity of KM be to the vel.

of OQ as KM : OQ or as $m : n$, and that of LM : that of PQ in the same ratio of LM : PQ or $m : n$, the two quantities above are necessarily equal, because by substitution they become the same; and the velocities or their lines are as the true measures of the fluxions; but if the velocities be not in the ratio of the lines or their fluxions in the common sense of the word, still their relation will be as in the above equation when the figures increase. Thus, for example, if the velocity of LM's increase = that of KM's, and of PQ = that of OQ, then

from the equation we have KM's vel. : OQ's vel. $\therefore \frac{m}{n} \times$ LM + $\frac{m}{n} \times$ KM :

LM + KM $\therefore m : n$, that is in the same ratios as before. And universally if the relations of the velocities of increase of KM, LM, and of OQ, PQ be assigned, the relation of those of KM and OQ will be found from the above equation. But here it must be noted that the figures thus increased by the motion of the lines are not rectangles, but rectangles deficient by rectangles; on the other hand if the rectangles are decreased by the uniform motion of the lines, they will still be rectangles, as in the figures above, where the rectangles Ik, No, are IM, NQ decreased by the flux of the sides, where Mm, km, qQ, eq are as the velocities of LM, KM, PQ, OQ, and the decrements of the respective lines are as the velocities of the other lines along them, so that the velocity of any one of the lines as LM along KM or its measure Mm is the velocity of decrease of KM, and the same is to be understood of the increase of the figures; but when they decrease, seeing the sum of the rectangles LM \times Mm, KM \times km includes the small rectangle kM twice, the decrements of the rectangles will be KM \times km + LM \times Mm - Mm \times km and OQ \times eq + PQ \times qQ - qQ \times eq, which being by the question in the same ratio as the rectangles, we have here

KM \times km + LM \times Mm - Mm \times km = $\frac{m}{n} \times$ KM \times eq + $\frac{m}{n} \times$ LM \times qQ - $\frac{m}{n} \times$ qQ \times eq. Which two quantities are as before necessarily equal,

when the decrements are as the fluxions of the sides; the remaining rectangles Ik, No being still similar. But if the velocities of decrease be not as the sides or their fluxions, their relation will still be expressed by this equation.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

[79] QUESTION I. By Mr. Hampshire.

Required the value of x and y in the following equations,

$$x^3 - y^3 = 530712.$$

$$y^3 \sqrt{x} + x^3 \sqrt{y} = 1600884.$$

[80.] QUESTION II. By Cleonicus.

Three right lines being given in length and position, it is required to find a point, from whence lines being drawn to the extremities of the three lines, triangles may be formed of equal area.

[81.] QUESTION III. By Mr. Jonathan Mabbott, of Oldham.

Suppose a hemispherical bowl 8 inches deep to be placed upon a table so as to be four feet between the floor and top of the bowl; and suppose the height of the eye of a man to be 5 feet and a half; the question is to determine the distance the man must stand from the bowl to see just $\frac{1}{2}$ of the internal surface.

* A similar question was proposed by Mr. Dalby in the Town and Country Magazine for January 1770. but no proper answer given thereto; we have therefore in compliance with Mr. Mabbott's desire inserted the above.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE CXCVI.

THE Works of Andrew Marvell, Esq; Poetical, Controversial, and Political. Containing many original Letters, Poems, and Tracts, never before printed. With a new Life of the Author, by Capt. Edward Thompson. 4to. 3 vols. 3l. 3s. Boards. Becker.

The public are here presented with an elegant and complete edition of the works of a disinterested and real patriot. The editor's views in the collection were laudable, and his abilities equal to the undertaking.

"I have ventured," says he, "to give the excellent compositions of this great and exalted character, because they have never been given to the world but in a mutilated and an imperfect state. His political and controversial works were never yet collected. The late Mr. Thomas Hollis, of honourable memory, had once a design of making a collection of his compositions, and advertisements were published for that purpose."

Our editor was furnished with Mr. Hollis's collection, and with a large correspondence of letters addressed by Mr. Marvell to his constituents, the corporation of Hull, on national affairs; besides other valuable pieces from different quarters. He possesses much of the same patriotic spirit of his favourite author, and deserves the support and reward of the public. In mentioning the reasons for the present publication, he observes:

"I have now most carefully rendered to the public every valuable paper written by this illustrious patriot, and with as much accuracy as possible; and, as I mean the work to be a testimony of respect to the author, I hope it will be found and allowed, that I have spared no expence in making it, in some small degree, equal to his merits; though his compositions unadorned, are the best obelisks of his virtues: and since it hath been of late a kind of wicked fashion to decry the purest compositions of our noblest authors, to vainly render patriotism ridiculous, by attempting to laugh all patriot virtue out of countenance; yet I trust, in the character of Mr. Marvell there will be discovered such proofs to the contrary, that the very Dalrymple, who hath attempted to traduce the glorious names of Sydney and Russell, will fail in any malignant efforts to blacken so fair a page of character; and that one man, even with him, shall be found to be proof against all bribery and corruption; and that no place in the gift of a king, nor any money in the treasury, could warp his mind to desert his religion when attacked by Papists, or seduce him to abandon the post of a faithful and watchful centinel in the hour

of ruin and danger. Dalrymple's papers I have ever regarded with horror and detestation, and attribute their existence to that vindictive spirit expressed in their national motto, *nemo me impune*, &c. a maxim fitter for the Indians of Chili and Peru, than of any Christian state.

"One of my first and strongest reasons for publishing the works of Marvell, was the pleasing hopes of adding a number of strenuous and sincere friends to our constitution; but alas! what is to be expected in this degenerate age, when arbitrary power, by her baneful engines of venality and corruption, is daily putting a check to every notion of rational and manly liberty!

"The (late) Rev. Dr. Granger, in his excellent *Biographical History of England*, speaks thus of Marvell's character. "A. Marvell was an admirable master of ridicule, which he exerted with great freedom in the cause of liberty and virtue. He never respected vice for being dignified, and dared to attack it wherever he found it, although on the throne itself. There never was a more honest satirist. He hated corruption more than he dreaded poverty; and was so far from being venal, that he could not be bribed by the King into silence, when he scarce knew how to procure a dinner."

CXCVII. *A Treatise upon Artificial Electricity; in which are given Solutions of a Number of interesting Electric Phænomena, hitherto unexplained. To which is added, an Essay on the mild and slow Electricity, which prevails in the Atmosphere during serene Weather. Translated from the original Italian of Father Giampatista Beccaria, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Turin.* 15s. Nourie.

Our author is rather a judicious observer and collector, than an original genius; but the present work is a valuable addition to the former publications on the subject of electricity. The following extract is submitted to our readers:

"With regard to atmospheric electricity it appears manifest, that nature makes an extensive use of it for promoting vegetation. I. In the spring, when plants begin to grow, temporary and electric clouds begin to appear, and pour frequent electric rains; the electricity of clouds, and of rain, increases afterwards in summer, and continues to do so, till that part of autumn in which the last fruits are gathered; so that it appears, that the electricity which obtains in clouds and rain, when carried to a certain degree, serves to promote, with regard to vegetation, the effects of common heat.

" II. It even seems that electricity successively supplies common heat itself, with that moisture, by the help of which it actuates and animates vegetation; which, if heat acted alone, would inevitably be stopped. In fact, it is the electric fire that gathers the vapours together, forms clouds with them, and afterwards dissolves them into rain; it is the same fire, therefore, that supplies the earth with the nutritive moisture which is necessary to plants; and this moisture, by melting the terrestrial saline particles it meets with, by diffusing them along with itself into the inmost pores of plants, causes them to grow and vegetate with such admirable incomprehensible regularity.

" III. The common saying of countrymen, *that no kind of watering gives the country so smiling a look as rain*, may be explained on the same principle. The rainy clouds, by extending their own electric atmospheres to plants, dispose the pores of the latter to receive with greater facility, the liquid which is soon to follow; and the succeeding drops penetrate into them the better, as every one carries along with it a portion of the penetrating dilating element.

" I know that the regular distribution of water which is made by rain, also contributes to render it particularly useful; it even seems to me, that to each season belong kinds of rain more or less lasting, more or less sudden, and falling in larger or lesser drops, according to the different kind of vegetation, which, in every season, are to be promoted; now, do not all these differences chiefly proceed from the different degrees of the electricity which such rains distribute, or rather accompany? I have the knowledge of several facts, with which I propose, in time, to increase the probability of these my former conjectures.

" Besides, the mild electricity by excess, which, as I have observed for these many years past, constantly prevails when the weather is serene, certainly contributes to promote vegetation, in the same manner as experiments have shewn us, that this is likewise the effect of the artificial electricity *without sparks*. And is it not likely, that the former kind of electricity promotes vegetation still better than the latter can do, since nature increases it and lessens it, in such circumstances, and at such times, as particularly require it?"

CXCVIII. *The Story of Lady Juliana Harley. A Novel; in Letters. By Mrs. Griffiths. 2 vols. 6s. Evans.*

The outlines of this novel are—Mr. Henry Evelyn and Lady Juliana having entertained a mutual passion for each other, he makes proposals of marriage to her father the Earl of K—, but that nobleman being prepossessed in favour of Mr. Harley, Mr. Evelyn's suit is rejected; and Lady Juliana, after many conflicts between her love and

duty, consents to accept Mr. Harley for her husband, who carries her down to Harley-hill. The Earl of K— dying some months after in Scotland, Mr. Harley is obliged to go thither. In his absence Lady Juliana frequently amused herself in a grove and temple, at a distance from the house; in one of her excursions, she perceived her former lover Henry standing before her, and immediately after, the trampling of a horse close by the temple side alarms them; they separate, and Lady Juliana returns to the house. Henry and the horseman, who proves to be Mr. Harley, meeting, they engage, and Harley is shot by Evelyn. Lady Juliana is much affected at this accident, and Mr. Evelyn soon after dies of grief. Charles Evelyn, brother to the deceased Henry, afterwards seeing Lady Juliana Harley, at a visit to his sister Lady Desmond, becomes enamoured of her, and presses his suit, which she avoids; and, after many adventures, retires to Dijon in France, where she enters into a convent, and takes the veil.

The following letter contains Evelyn's description to the widow of his interview with her husband, and the manner of his death.

" To Lady Juliana Harley.

" Most loved and most unhappy of your sex, how shall the cause of all your woes dare to approach you? O Julia, could I wash away my crimes with my heart's blood, I would freely let it out.

" Yet do not think me worse than I unhappily am—though stained with blood, I am not a vile murderer—Heaven knows how earnestly I sought to avoid the fatal contest that has destroyed our every hope of mutual happiness! He called me villain, base adulterer! Impatient as my nature is, I yet forbore to answer him; for conscious innocence disclaimed the opprobrious terms.—He struck me, Julia—I could bear no more, but bade him use the weapons of a gentleman—We both had pistols; he discharged one, but missed me; I fired one of mine in the air. He again presented at me, swearing with the most dreadful imprecation, that if I escaped his second fire, you should be his victim the next instant.

" My calmness left me; your danger roused my passions; we both fired at the same instant—I saw the unhappy Harley fall—I threw myself upon my knees beside him, but soon discovered that all help was vain.—Heaven is my witness, that at that moment I wished to have been in his situation rather than my own.—But when I thought of what you must have suffered had he lived, it in some measure reconciled me to his death; though never, Julia, will my mind know peace, for having been the unhappy instrument of his untimely fate.

" I was a thousand times tempted to give myself up to justice, and expiate my crime by

yielding up my life—But there again you interfered; I could not bear the thought of loading you with ignominy, of blasting your fair fame, and leaving you alone to stand the shock of infamy.

“ Yet while I write I feel I shall not long support my share of misery—a burning fever preys upon my nerves.—How wretched is my lot, still doomed to add new sorrows to that heart, for whose dear peace I would ten thousand times have sacrificed my own!

“ I tremble for your sufferings, Julia, when you shall hear your Henry is no more.—Yet, O my love, my life, remember, that if my days were lengthened, they must be days of sorrow, nor would our fate permit that I should soften or alleviate yours.—We must have parted, Julia, and what is death but parting? Its only pang is there, and that is past.

“ Then grudge me not the sole retreat of misery, the peaceful grave; there only can your Henry know rest, and there I trust that he shall find it, if true contrition can atone his crime. O my loved Julia! add your prayers to mine, for pardon and peace to the departing spirit of your faithful dying

HENRY.”

CXCIX. *A Series of Answers to certain popular Objections against separating from the rebellious Colonies, and discarding them entirely.* By Josiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Gloucester. 2s. Cadell.

The Reverend Dean informs the public, that this is his *concluding Tract* on the subject of American affairs. We apprehend that this will be pleasing news both to administration and their opponents. It is time to seal up his *paradoxes*, as neither party approve of his productions, and no good is likely to result to his country from them. We acknowledge, his proposal of an *amicable separation*, is far preferable to that of war and desolation; but we think his answers to the objections against a separation are far from being solid and satisfactory. Our manufactures, our ships, our seamen, our strength, must be all considerably diminished. His charges against the younger Dissenters of all denominations, are groundless; and the elder among them will not thank him for his coarse compliment. There are certainly more *Episcopalians*, in a suitable proportion, against the present measures of administration, than there are *Dissenters*—Among the former, the Dean himself ranks. He is equally mistaken in his assertion concerning the *whole Church of Scotland*, as not divided in the present contest. It is a pity for good men to listen to ignorant or prejudiced informers. Several of the Kirk ministers have written against the ruinous civil war as well as the Dean, and one of the first ministers in Edinburgh but lately published a pamphlet, declaring it to

be unpolitic, if not unlawful, “ to go to war with our American brethren.”

The following extracts, we apprehend, will be acceptable to our readers, as *curiosities*:

“ From whence comes the present fiend of fury and discord among us? Reader, I will not mince the matter, but declare it at once,—it came from the *Regency-bill*: that fatal bill has brought on all the calamities, which both Great Britain and America have suffered, or are likely to suffer in the present war. To make this clearly appear, if it wants any illustration, I would observe, that it had been the constant practice with the *mock-patriots* and *republicans*, for many years, to represent the late Princess Dowager of Wales in the most odious colours, and to asperse her character in almost every respect: in which endeavour they had certainly so far succeeded, as to render her *extremely unpopular*. Therefore, when the *Regency-bill* was to be framed, the minister [Mr. Grenville] thought it the most prudent way to get it constructed in such a manner, as to omit her name, and consequently to exclude her from being regent. This was handle enough for wily, and machiavelian politicians to take hold of. Consequently, they, who had so lately, and so grossly abused and insulted, now as much flattered and cajoled her, offering all their weight and assistance to serve her in this cause. The bait took; her name was inserted in the *Regency-bill*; the stamp-minister was dismissed; and they of course succeeded in his room. And then indeed, out of mere necessity (for I do not believe it was their *inward* choice) they were compelled to repeal that Stamp-act, against which they had so long, and so vehemently exclaimed. But alas! conscious to themselves, that they had done exceedingly wrong, they endeavoured to mend the matter, tinker like, by making it much worse; hoping (vainly hoping) to patch up the breach they had made in the constitution, by the *soldering* of a declaratory law. But the Americans, now taught to know their own importance (a doctrine, which they were always ready to learn) and feeling their own strength in our weakness, rejected the expedient with disdain. The only use, to which they put it, was to swell their catalogue of *pretended* grievances with this additional one of an *enslaving* declaratory law. And to be sure, it served admirably well for that purpose, but for no other. For as to any thing else, to pretend to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever, after having given such a recent proof, that we *dared not* bind them to pay even an halfpenny tax on a news-paper, was such an instance of gasconading folly as is hardly to be paralleled. No wonder then, that the colonists should first treat it as a ridiculous bravado; and then make use of it as a weapon against ourselves,

selves, by putting it into the list of imaginary wrongs.

"As a clergyman, it is often objected to me, that I am a mercenary wretch (or, as Mr. Burke was pleased to phrase it, a *court vermin*) writing for preferment. This is very hard and cruel, after so many solemn declarations to the contrary. Let it therefore be observed, that whereas I had often said before, I would never directly, or indirectly *seek* for preferment; I will here add, once for all, that I will never *accept* of any, even though offered to, and pressed upon me. So help me God!"

CC. *Jane Shore to her Friend, a poetical Epistle. By the Authoress of the Exemplary Mother, &c.* 1s. Becket.

Good poetry, and excellent moral sentiments. But neither the deep remorse, nor great sufferings of the unhappy Jane Shore, will lessen, we fear, the melancholy instances of conjugal infidelity in the present day. The following lines are a specimen of the poem:

"Affliction's school hath taught me to despise

The mask of vice, and folly's thin disguise.
Too long they rul'd with arbitrary sway,
Too long they led my erring heart astray!
Charm'd with an empire in my sovereign's breast,

Each glance, the softness of my soul confess'd.
Tho' royal Edward was the nation's pride,
Did not religion's laws our loves divide?
Tho' view'd with wonder by th' admiring throng,

Why did I gaze, why hear his soothing song?
Why did I quit the scenes of humble life?
And what were Edward's charms, to Shore's devoted wife?

Yet, how ensnaring was the glittering scene! [queen!

To vie in pomp and state with England's
To me, each courtier bent his supple knee,
The varying seasons seem'd to bloom for me;
The choicest viands crown'd my splendid board,

The richest elegance my wardrobe stor'd;
To native beauty, foreign aids conduc'd,
For me Golconda brightest gems produc'd;
Each vain resource of meretricious art,
Adorn'd my person, but debas'd my heart;
To fix my Edward's love my constant care,
For every vagrant wish concentr'd there.

But oh! how frail the love on beauty built!
How short the empire of usurping guilt!
My conscious heart with self-upbraidings tost,
Regretted—ah!—too late—the innocence it lost.

When vernal pleasure's opening buds expand,
Beware the thorns, that wound the eager hand!

Alas! she ne'er her lover's oaths can trust,
Who knows, that love pronounceth him unjust!"

CCI. *Milton's Italian Poems. Translated and addressed to a Gentleman of Italy. By Dr. Langhorne.* 1s. Becket.

Dr. Langhorne's poetical abilities are well known. The following sonnets we present to our readers:

S O N. I.

O LADY fair, whose honour'd name is borne
By that soft vale where Rhine so loves to stray,

And sees the tall arch crown his wat'ry
Sure happy he, tho' much the Muse's scorn,
Too dull to die beneath thy beauty's ray,
Who never felt that spirit's charmed sway,
Which gentle smiles and gentle deeds adorn,
Tho' in those smiles are all love's arrows worn,

Each radiant virtue tho' those deeds dis-
Sure, happy he who that sweet voice should hear

Mould the soft speech, or swell the tune—
And, conscious that his humble vows were vain,

Shut fond attention from his closed ear,
Who, piteous of himself, should timely part,
Ere love had held long empire in his heart.

S O N. II.

AS o'er yon wild-hill, when the browner light
Of evening falls, the village maiden hies
To foster some fair plant with kind supplies,
Some stranger plant, that, ye in tender plight,
But feebly buds, ere spring has open'd quite
The soft affections of serenest skies.

So I, with such-like gentle thoughts devise,
This stranger tongue to cultivate with care,
All for the sake of lovely Lady fair.

And tune my lays in language little tried
By such as wont to Tamis' banks repair,
Tamis' forlook, for Arno's flowery side,
So wrought love's will that ever ruleth wide!

CCII. *Truth and Error contrasted, in a familiar Dialogue: In which are clearly shewn the mistaken Notions of Mankind, relative to their present and future State, to the Resurrection and Judgment, to Heaven and Hell, and Life and Death. By a Lover of Truth. With an Appendix; containing Essays and Extracts from Letters relative to the same Subject.* 2s. Leacroft.

A defence of the Quakers notion of the resurrection—"that it is not after this life, but in these bodies to be looked for"—written by one who thinks himself extraordinarily enlightened.

CCIII. *Harmony of Truth: An absolute Confutation of all Infidelity, addressed to Mr. L——y.* 1s. Law.

A zealous defender of the Church of England articles; particularly that of the Trinity.

CCIV. *Misguided religious Zeal, trampling on Humanity, Candour, and Benevolence, reprov'd and condemned. Containing Remarks on a late Pamphlet called "Dis-*

troubles reproved, &c. * By Jer. Rudsdell. With a Preface, by the Rev. Mr. Hextal. 1s. Buckland.

This author is very warm—too much so for a disputant. He appears to have evaded several material circumstances in the pamphlet to which he replies, and we fear we shall have to review another pamphlet soon, in which his “false facts, illiberal reflections, mean quibbles, unmerited reproaches, uncharitable conclusions, unjust censures and aspersions,” will be sharply retorted.

CCV. *An Answer to the Declaration of the American Congress.* 2s. Cadell.

By a very able disputant. Many of his replies are rather plausible than convincing; and some, evasive. But there are others which have great force, and deserve a serious consideration. According to our author, the Americans had not one just cause of complaint, which will lead some to throw aside the answer without reading it.

“What was their original, their only original grievance? That they were actually taxed more than they could bear? No; but that they were liable to be so taxed. What is the amount of all the subsequent grievances they allege? That they were actually oppressed by Government? That Government had actually misused its power? No; but that it was possible they might be oppressed; possible that Government might misuse its powers. Is there any where, can there be imagined any where, that Government, where subjects are not liable to be taxed more than they can bear? where it is not possible that subjects may be oppressed, not possible that Government may misuse its powers?”

“This, I say, is the amount, the whole sum and substance of all their grievances.”

The writer might have remembered that this kind of grievance led Hampden to refuse paying the *light tax* of ship money, which led on to a destructive civil war.

CCVI. *Take your Choice! Representation and Respect, Imposition and Contempt, Annual Parliaments and Liberty, long Parliaments and Slavery.* 1s. 6d. Almon.

This author is for annual parliaments, and restoring a full, equal, and perfect representation to the Commons; and he would have what he calls “a grand national association for restoring the Constitution,” the great object of which is a parliamentary reformation.

CCVII. *A Letter from Gov. Pownall to Adam Smith, LL. D. being an Examination of several Points of Doctrine laid down in his Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.* 1s. 6d. Almon.

A judicious investigation of some of Dr. Smith's propositions concerning the influx of riches, and of the final effect, wealth and power.

CCVIII. *Letters on the American Troubles.* By M. de Pinto. 1s. 6d. Boosey.

Written to justify the hostile operations against the American Colonies. But the author is persuaded that America will at length be independent.

CCIX. *An Oration delivered at the State House in Philadelphia.* By Samuel Adams, Member of the General Congress. 1s. Johnson.

Against kingly, and for a republican government.

CCX. *Additions to Common Sense, addressed to the Inhabitants of America.* 1s. Almon.

On the same subject, and plan, as the preceding article.

CCXI. *The Genius of Britain to General Howe, the Night before the Battle at Long Island.* 1s. Sewell.

Tolerable, on so melancholy a subject.

CCXII. *The Religious Harmonist; or, a Recipe for the Cure of Schism, the fatal Source of our American Disputes.* 4d. Bew.

A strange medley. Our author or Dean Tucker must be sadly mistaken: one asserts that the *Regency-bill*, and the other, that *Schism* is the source of the American troubles. Perhaps both are wrong.

CCXIII. *The Triumphs of Fashion. A Poem, containing some Hints to the fashionable World: with a Word to the Saints and the Nabobs.* 1s. 6d.

A satirical poem, about par. We wish the fashionable world may profit by the hints, and some of the vicious characters here represented may become virtuous.

CCXIV. *The General Fast. A Lyric Ode: With a Dedication to the King, and a Prayer proper for the Occasion.* 1s. Fielding.

This writer, like many other persons, treats the general fast as a political farce.

CCXV. *Medical Researches: Being an Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Hysterics in the Female Constitution, and into the Distinction between that Disease and Hypochondriac or Nervous Disorders, &c.* By Andrew Wilson, M. D. 5s. Hooper.

Our author appears to be well versed in books and diseases; but hath a peculiar manner of expression, and not very intelligible. His medical researches before us, are too deep for common readers.

PUBLICATIONS THIS MONTH

Besides those that have been reviewed.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS AND POLITICAL.

REFLECTIONS on the State of Parties, on the National Debt, and the Necessity and Expediency of suppressing the American Rebellion. By J. Champion. 1s. 6d. Davis.

Minutes of the Trial and Examination of certain persons in the Province of New-York,

York, charged with being engaged in a Conspiracy against the Authority of the Congress, and the Liberties of America. 1s. Bew.

HISTORY AND TRAVELS.

The History of the Reign of Philip the Second, King of Spain; containing a full Account of the Revolt of the United Provinces from that Crown. By Robert Watson, LL. D. Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric in the University of St. Andrew's. 2 vols. 2l. 16s. Cadell.

Memoirs of the Kings of France of the Race of Valois: Interspersed with interesting Anecdotes. To which is added, a Tour through the Western, Southern, and interior Provinces of France. In a Series of Letters. By Nathanael Wraxhall, Jun. Esq. 2 vols. 10s. 6d. Dilly.

An Historical and Classical Dictionary, containing the Lives and Characters of the most eminent and learned Persons, from the earliest Period to the present Time. By John Noorthouck. 2 vols. 12s. Cadell.

Travels through Italy, in the Years 1771 and 1772. Described in a Series of Letters to Baron Born, on the Natural History, particularly the Mountains and Volcanos of that Country. By John James Ferber. 5s. Davis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters on Female Education. Addressed to a married Lady. By Mrs. Cartwright. 2s. Dilly.

Considerations on some of the Laws relating to the Office of a Coroner; and on the Practice of Coroners in taking Inquisitions: wherein the Insufficiency of those Laws, as they now stand, are pointed out, and some Hints offered for their Amendment. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

NOVELS.

The History of the Curate of Craman. From real Life. By an unbeneficed Clergyman of the Church of England. 2 vols. 5s. Johnson.

The Pupil of Pleasure; or, the new System illustrated. Inscribed to Mrs. Eugenia Stanhope, Editor of Lord Chesterfield's Letters. By Courtney Melmoth. 2 vols. 5s. Robinson.

Liberal Opinions; or, the History of Benignus. Volumes the 5th and 6th; being the Continuation and Conclusion of the Work. By Courtney Melmoth. 2 vols. 5s. Robinson.

The Child of Misfortune; or, the History of Mrs. Gilbert. By Mr. Thistlethwaite. 2 vols. 5s. Murray.

POETRY.

Poetical Frenzy; or, a Venture in Rhyme. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

Hagley. A Descriptive Poem. By Mr. Maurice, of University College, Oxford. 2s. 6d. Dodsley.

RELIGIOUS.

A Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistle of St. Paul to the Galatians and Ephesians; with doctrinal and practical Observations. Together with a critical and practical Commentary on the two Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians. By the late Rev. Samuel Chandler, D. D. Printed from the Author's M. S. by Nat. White. 10s. 6d. Dilly.

A Harmony of the Evangelists. In Greek: To which are prefixed, Critical Dissertations in English. By Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S. 14s. Johnson.

Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn, between the Years 1763 and 1766; with a larger Discourse on Christ's driving the Merchants out of the Temple. By Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. 5s. Cadell.

Sermons on the Parable of the Sower. By E. Harwood, D. D. 3s. Johnson.

An Enquiry into the Opinions of the learned Christians, both ancient and modern, concerning the Generation of Jesus Christ. 5s. Wilkie.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ODE for the NEW YEAR 1777.

I.

WHY number months? why mark the years?

Why name a newer course begun?

The present moment be our cares!

All life is but an instant won!

The gladsome sky with rising day,

Sheds his bright beams, pursues its way,

While ages are a shade.

Can the historic pen then trace

A moment, worth the memory's place,

Not lost in nature's wild illimitable space?

Blest isle! thy records, Albion, rise

A lasting column to the skies;

The fame of each illustrious deed
Bids conscious virtue to proceed:
Still by example, fire the lazy blood,
Appall the guilty, and confirm the good.

II.

Whether thro' paths of Fate ye tread,
Wading thro' the ensanguin'd field;

Or less ennobled actions spread,

Let Freedom ever be the shield:

Unerring like a wakeful eye,

Self-conscious bade each tyrant fly,

That dared in chains to bind:

Who treads the extent of backward time,

But labours, with some great design,

Drawing inspiring aim to all such war
divine.

Thy pen, fair History, stands confest !
An Alfred, Edward, warms the breast ;
Such ripen'd worth in ages past,
Taught Britons it must ever last ;
By time, nor envy, subject to decays,
While Brunswick honours, and adorns its
rays.

III.

Record this mighty good, with George's
Nor palled sickness let him feel, [zeal ;
Who points the surest path, that leads
To glorious acts, to glorious deeds,
Calling each virtue round ;
Bids martial fire possess the breast !
Defying myriads that contest,
Or faction to confound !
While the firm mast the helm can bind,
Thro' tumbling billows, wars of wind,
Rebellion bites her chain ;
Here councils hold an equal scale,
Here justice ever shall prevail ;
The guilty only can chastise,
That dare exult, that dare despise
Heaven's children of the main.
Correction only they implead !
Sister subjects why proceed ?
Cease ! on cease ! your plea is vain :
Sigh as they sigh, and be at peace again.
'Tis mutual love, can mutual joys combine,
Let love, and love-born confidence refine ;
Still know that blessing, grateful minds con-
fess,
And bless the power that still delights to bless.

T. P—T—N.

Hampstead, Dec. 10th, 1776.

ELEGY on the DEATH of Mr. G. SMITH,
Landscape-Painter, of CHICHESTER ;
Sept. 7th, 1776.

Præcipe lugubres
Cantus, Melpomene.—Hor. Carm. 24. Lib. 1.
Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit. Ibid.

CELESTIAL Nine ! your mournful
strains unite,
With solemn music tune your sacred lyres,
And aid my feeble numbers to recite—
How great a loss each plaintive breast in-
spires.
The loss of SMITH, whose merits well de-
mand
The utmost skill of eloquence and verse,
To shield his mem'ry from oblivion's hand,
And to succeeding times his praise rehearse.
Yet why ? his works alone shall spread his
fame,
And tell his worth to every distant age,
Nor need such feeble efforts to proclaim
The truths that crown his own immortal
page.
In him the sister arts united shone ;
His pencil ev'n might Titian's skill outvie ;
Dec. 1776.

* Alludes to his getting the premium three times. † Three brothers, all capital painters.

His tints, excell'd by nature's self alone,
At once astonish and delight the eye.

Thrice only, candidate for public fame,
His matchless skill the laurels thrice ob-
tain'd ;

His works the glory of the age became,
And endless honour for their master gain'd.

In native ease and innocence array'd,
His rural notes enraptur'd ev'ry ear ;
And well the goodness of his heart portray'd
The man, the christian, and the friend
sincere.

Nor less the charms of music, (heav'nly art !)
His skill display'd, in soft harmonious
strains ; [heart,
Strains that might ev'n dissolve the savage
And bind the captive soul in pleasing chains.
Weep on, fair science ! for thy favour'd son,
The last survivor of th' illustrious three † ;
Too soon, alas ! the glorious prize he won,
And left disconsolate his friends and thee.

Let Britain too her heavy loss deplore :
A genius, whose unrivall'd works impart
Her num'rous graces to each distant shore,
And style her Queen of ev'ry noble art.

And thou, bright virtue ! lend thy heav'nly
aid ;
With choicest gifts adorn his sacred shrine,
Who ne'er from thy delightful borders stray'd,
But trod th' unerring paths of truth divine.
D. F. Jun.

Chichester, Sept. 20th, 1776.

An ELEGIAC ODE.

WHITHER—ah ! whither—can the
unhappy stray, [tears ?
Where grief commutual vents increasing
Where dwells the mind who sighs away the
day ?
Nor nights extended shade, relieve his cares.
To glimm'ring shades, and sympathetic
glooms ; [stream :
To some dun umbrage, o'er a falling
To some lone ground, amidst the pomp of
tombs ;
Perhaps such beings often may convene.
Perchance some fair, in meditations peace !
Some form like Nancy's ! fill the mimic
scene ;
Whose miseries never—never know release ;
While thought, and fancy, ever, comes be-
tween.
Oh ! happy place, can such a prospect be !
Communing sorrow with the bird of Eve ;
Friendly associates ! for the wretched he,
That dared a passion that does peace bereave.
How busy thought her soft endearments tell !
What anxious doubt, when distant from
her sight

4 Q Hung

Hung on her lovely brow! — yet strove to quell,

When presence dared to call our loves—delight:

Suffused, and glowing with each tender care,
(Yet dared not loves deluded thorny wile)

Something than beauty dearer did repair,

In all the fondness, time did e'er beguile,
Thought meeting thought, and will preventing will,

(Such melting strains did sympathy break
Attuning freedom with an happy skill;

Nor knew she mingled graces with her worth:

'Tis not the coarser ties of human laws,

That binds to honour, ev'ry virtuous mind;

'Tis just respect that never can withdraw,

'Tis awful reason! that our passions bind.

Form'd on the basis of a virtuous love,

What human bosom dare the ensnaring thought

Tho' fancy forms; — what lavish heart will
Such tender moments! — but alas! 'tis sought.

Tremble thou wretch, who dares the swelling breast;

Orrudely snatch at charms, almost thy own:

To clasp perfection, urge no foul request;

But wait the blushes that untie the zone.

If life has charms — 'tis then the conscious eye

Half willing.—Looks resistless pierce the
More nameless graces, soften into sighs,

As willing raptures seem to blind the whole.

The varied scene of quick compounded thought,

Perhaps now steals on peace destroying

On each rude libertine, that vice has fraught,

With every art the virtuous to trepan:

Can there exist such vile disturbing race?

Such robbers honour'd with distinguish'd name?

There are.—But conscience, steals apace

To lead a hell born sway—nor age reclaim.

Oh! heavenly wisdom! such thy great compeer,

To mix its pangs with ev'ry sharp remorse:
Loud groans—shrill sighs—no welcome peace appear:

Disjointed visions pray with inmost force,

More deep the silence, louder terrors rise.

Astonish'd!—view the wretch with dire disease:

Light, life, and joy, which glad the virtuous
Involves his fleeting moments with surcease.

This shameful variance, in the heaven born man,

Destroy'd by baneful grief and giddy mirth;

This one incessant struggle—gaze upon!

Which fashions influence, will to youth give birth.

Can ought avail! if nature will deprave,

By high career the boast of heavenly hands!

Nor dare a worth, to center in the grave;

To raise to glory, when the trump demands!

Tremendous thought! when thro' the aerial void

The mins'tril angels sweep their quick'ning song;

Nor wretch, foredoomed his sentence now avoid,

Now him confronted, by each suff'ring

E'en nature self! just reach'd the brink of

time, Convolv'd and groaning, with such noxious

Will swell immense; upyielding every crime,

Willing to shew a garrulous mistrust.

Shall the big tear roll trickling from the eye?

Nor cease incessant in an honest mind?

Forbid the pain! let horrors ever flie;

And justly fix a longing hope behind.

Tho' full of fancies and chimeras dire;

Tho' pale conjecture moments may absorb;

The long lost object, 'mid my moans inspire!

To all the goodness of an aching heart.

What woes neglected fortune thus can feed!

What frightful visions o'er the formful

brain! Curse on the name of wealth, shall that

The only motive to the marriage chain?

Thou toiling vision of the hoary man;

Thou friend to rapine, indolence, and guile:

Thy first existence alter'd heavens high plan,

From sweet contentment now too oft exile.

Obvious and more remote content shall bring!

Creative wonders to thy social hours;

Obedient form, that never leaves a sting:

That elegance of life too often sours.

Oh come, nor let the sorrows of the heart,

Confus'd and fright'ned with obscure retreat;

Come thou dear nymph! each kind consent

impart,

And dare the blessing age will oft defeat.

Why lovers weep who seek a lawful bliss?

Who charm all pains to something more than

joy; What virtuous fair one can be e'er remiss,

To mingle graces, which nor time destroy?

Stop but a moment rapid fancy's flight,

Exulting bid it shew a thought more true;

Bring thy sweet form to *****'s longing fight:

Nor dare ideas to a last adieu.

Adieu's—distracting thought—dare not intrude,

To wake re-echoing griefs which hope has
The earnest eye anticipates—excludes:

Thy truth of nature can the thought forbid.

The Muse, to happier strains shall sooth his

pangs, When musing midnight reigns, or silent

When thy sweet form, with pleasing accents

pangs On all the pleasing pains; not thought too

Attun'd to happy unison of soul,

The social tear, the social sigh break forth;

The only quit rent, that shall e'er controul,

The tender feelings of thy heavenly worth:

What future prospects harmony unite,

How rise perfection to th' astonish'd eye:

Let rigid zealots oft produce to fight,

Or shew a truer love beneath the sky.

T. P.

Hampstead.

TO AUTUMN.

By ——— MANSELL, Esq; Trinity College,
Cambridge.

O THOU who rul'st the rip'ning year,
Blithe god, vouchsafe awhile
To lend a Muse a list'ning ear,
O deign to lend a smile!

Where'er thy genial sports invite,
(Indulge the fond request)
O bid me join the festal rite,
And hail me for thy guest!

Whether, as thro' the vale I tread,
Thy harvests thick are seen;
When richer robes adorn the mead,
The golden for the green:

When mirth that finish'd labour yields
Awakes the neighb'ring grove;
When all throughout the laughing fields
Is innocence and love:

Whether at eve the joyous train
The sprightliest notes advance,
And ev'ry nymph and ev'ry swain
Leads on the rural dance:

While as, the social hall around,
(From out thy nectar'd store)
The board with ruddy fruitage crown'd,
Improves the festal hour,—

Such joys as these, if thou can'st give
To my admiring heart;
Mid such, blest pow'r! I ask to live,
Where virtue bears a part.

And oh! while oft the grateful smile
For joys like these I wear;
Still may I keep in store, the while,
For others woes a tear!

So shall I view (blithe Autumn gone)
Sere, with equal ease,
The Winter of the year come on,
And Winter of my days.

THE CHIMNEY-SWEEPER.

A Chimney-sweeper and his fair,
The footy partner of his care,—
(For fair's a term, we common find,
For black, or brown, and all the kind)
Indulging in their homely cheer,
Of bread and cheese, and good strong beer;
(For then good-nature might afford
A foaming pot to grace the board;
Ere halfpenny's advance in price
Made poor folks grow more wise than nice)
With mutual wish, and anxious joy,
Gaz'd on their only hope—a boy!
When fond Mamma, whom fancy led
To fashion castles in her head,
Buss'd, with a smack, her own good man,
Then took a draught, and thus began:
"Sere Tommy's vastly grown, my dear;
Come hither, child—I say, come here,

"Hold up thy head—ah—he's not made
"For such a vast laborious trade,
"He has not strength to bustle through,
"Nor writhe his body like a screw;
"Lard, he has genius far above
"What you and I have been, my love,
"Some gentler trade were not amiss—
"Go, child, and give Papa a kiss."
Then looking kind at one another,
Grim first kiss'd child, and after mother.
Why, dame, quoth he, why all this fuss,
This boy, our Tom, is all to us;
And han't I toil'd from year to year,
But for his sake, and thine, my dear;
And shall not Tom then make a figure,
As big as father Joese—aye, bigger?
For zounds, it never shall be said,
That Grim's own boy was basely bred!
While neighbour Scrape put out his fool,
To learn his book at grammar-school.
Come hither, lad, look up, be bold;
Aye, there it is, my heart of gold:
Thou shalt compleat thy father's joy,
And be a Bricklayer, my boy—
Thus every parent still pursues
Ambition in his children's views;
Would have his heir a something more
Than what the father was before:
The Bailiff makes his son a Proctor;
The Apothecary his a Doctor;
And husband ever joins with wife,
That Tom should push himself in life.

A NEW SONG, to an old Tune, Derry down.

By COURTNEY MELMOTH.

A Poet there was, and he liv'd in a garret,
And he quaff'd poor small beer, tho'
he sung of good claret;
A damsel he married both buxom and fair,
And she sigh'd and took on—for a chariot
and chair.

Derry down, down, &c.

One day as this Bardling was scribbling a
novel,

His fingers in ink, and his head in a hovel,
His spouse, in idea, was building a palace,
And tripping, in fancy, from Dover to Calais.

Derry down, &c.

"Had I a good fortune, dear Rhimewell
(said she)

I'd skim round the globe in my gilt *vis-a-vis*,
I'd have tassels before, and gay trimmings
behind, [of the wind,

And I'd move as I sprung on—the springs
Derry down, &c.

"Here, John, bring my carriage, and whirl
me away— [Play;

First a stroll in the Park, then a peep at the
Now, ye gods! I'd step out, and now I'd
step in it,

Change my dress, my diversions, and mind—
in a minute.

Derry down, &c.

"And

"And would not all this, my dear Bard, be
most charming?
To my pride be most soothing, to passions
alarming?
And then as I sat in my delicate jacket,
How I'd fire all the folks with my rattle and
racket."

Derry down, &c.

"All this (said the Poet) is brave and un-
common, [man;
And enough, I confess, to distract a fine wo-

But while you're thus dressing your heart
and your head,
I'm digging away for our butter and bread.

Derry down, &c.

"Since such is our fate, dame, I prithee be
quiet, [riot?
For how can I write while you make such a
Consider, good woman, we live upon verses,
And must only be poorer, while you talk of
purses!"

Derry down, &c.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

THE following is the substance
of the arguments in the Court
of King's Bench, last Thurs-
day, before Earl Mansfield,
and the Justices Willes and
Ashurst, relative to the im-
pressing John Tubbs, a city waterman:

The Attorney General, on the part of the Admiralty Board, shewed cause why Tubbs should not be discharged, on the ground of exemption to the general power of impressing seamen and seafaring people, when the exigencies of the state required it. The Solicitor General contended for the right in its fullest extent, and said, no exception could be maintained that was not supported by act of parliament. Mr. Wallace said, the exemption was so loose, as stated in the affidavits in behalf of the rule, that it was impossible to say to what numbers it might be applied, whether to thirty-one, the real number of the Lord Mayor's watermen, or to any other number the water bailiff might think proper to protect. Mr. Cust insisted that the exemption could in the first instance only have originated from the King; that no pre-
sence, much less proof, of any such exemption, had been set up; and each of them insisted, that the matters stated in the affidavits, to shew that the exemption contended for was founded in ancient usage, came short of the least shadow of legal or relative proof, that any such usage ever existed in any form. Earl Mansfield here observed, that the arguments promising to be very long, and yesterday being the last day of term, in which a great mass of business remained to be yet transacted, he recommended to Serjeant Glynn to state the grounds of his motion specially, and to give a note of it into court, in order that the affair might be put off till next term. Serjeant Glynn answered, that he was not prepared to enter into such a special state. Lord Mansfield again pressed the propriety of letting the motion lie over till next term, provided that the Attorney General was satisfied on one hand to receive, and

the counsel in behalf of the rule consented, that Tubbs, and sufficient sureties, should enter into recognizances for his appearance the second day of next term. Mr. Dunning said, for his part, he was no special pleader; nor would he undertake for his client, as he had no instructions so to do. Lord Mansfield replied, that he only recommended what he wished might be done, for the reasons already assigned. The counsel in behalf of the rule might insist on being now heard, if they thought proper; but the court had it still in their option to pronounce judgment; so those who pressed the argument, not the court nor the counsel on the other side, would be chargeable with the consequences. Mr. Dunning rejoined, that he and his brother counsel asked no favour, they only demanded justice; and so that was obtained, he was very indifferent in what form, or under what circumstances it was administered. Serjeant Glynn, and Mess. Dunning, Davenport, Allyn, and Lee, were severally heard in support of the rule. The court then delivered their opinions *seriatim*, and were unanimous, that the proofs brought in support of the rule were not sufficient; that the Lord Mayor's watermen were entitled to no such claim of exemption; and that the rule ought to be discharged.

The Attorney General, in the course of the above pleadings, said, that he had ordered every proper inquiry to be made into the city charters, and the admiralty books; but that no document of the right of exemption could be produced. An affidavit of William Stevens, Esq; Secretary to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, was read, which set forth, that no precedent was to be met with, whereby such a claim could be sustained; and a case was recited, in which the Mayor of London requested the discharge of one of his watermen, and offered to give a substitute; when the Lords of the Admiralty, in consideration of the public importance of his character, not only complied, but dispensed with his offer of a substitute.

(See the rise of this affair in our last Magazine, page 613.)

TUESDAY

TUESDAY, 10.

Advice was yesterday received by express, that a fire broke out in the ropehouse in his majesty's yard at Portsmouth, about half an hour after four o'clock, on Saturday in the afternoon, which burnt with great violence and consumed the same, except the outer walls, which are standing, but by the timely assistance and vigorous efforts of the workmen of the yard, the seamen of his majesty's ships, the marines quartered at Portsmouth, and the men belonging to the ordnance, with their respective officers, it was happily prevented from extending to any other of the buildings in the yard, and was totally got under at ten o'clock last night, nothing but the embers being left burning. The loss sustained by this accident, except the damage done to the ropehouse, is not considerable, consisting chiefly of part of the princess Amelia's and Deal Castle's rigging, the implements belonging to the rope-makers and rigging-house, a small quantity of cordage, and some toppings of hemp. It is not yet discovered by what means the accident happened.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

On Monday morning Mr. F—te was tried in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, before Earl Mansfield and a special jury, on two indictments preferred against him by John Sangster, charging him with two several attempts to commit an unnatural crime on the said Sangster, on the first and second of May last. Mr. Howarth opened on the part of the prosecution. He begged to be spared the unwelcome task of going through the evidence meant to be adduced in support of the indictments, trusting that in a cause like that before the jury, they would be content with hearing it from the mouths of the witnesses. John Sangster was first sworn; he stated the facts charged in the indictments to have been perpetrated (the 1st) on Wednesday the first of May, at Mr. F—te's dwelling house in Suffolk-Street, and (the 2d) on Thursday the 2d of May, in a stable at North-End. As soon as his cross-examination was finished, John Williams, late coachman to Mr. F—te, was sworn, and he corroborated some parts of Sangster's testimony. Mr. Bond and Sir John Fielding were sworn touching the false date alledged in the information taken in Bow-Street May the 6th. Mr. Bond swore that Sangster said Monday last, as it appeared in the information; and Sir John Fielding deposed, that he thought Sangster had said Monday May the 1st, mentioning that it was the day on which Mr. F—te annually met his company.

Mr. Wallace, on the part of Mr. F—te, denied every tittle of the charge; and to shew that Sangster had even been weak enough to charge his fact in Suffolk-Street on a day when it could not happen, he pro-

duced a news-paper, of Friday May he 3d, containing an advertisement, desiring the performers of Mr. F—te's theatre, for the ensuing summer, to meet Mr. F—te at the said theatre on Monday the 6th of May, and proved by the clear and direct testimony of two of the performers (and he would have sworn many others, had not Lord Mansfield thought it unnecessary) that Mr. F—te did not meet his company till that day, but that a great part of the actors, &c. assembled at the theatre on Wednesday the 1st day of May, when they received a message from Mr. Foote, informing them, that he could not come to town that day, but would meet them on Monday.

This evidence was farther supported by the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Barker, and Louis Valler, who severally proved that Mr. F—te was not in town the whole week, from the 1st of May to the 6th, and that Sangster, the evidence, so far from leaving Mr. F—te's service on account of any unnatural practice of Mr. F—te (as alledged in the indictment, and sworn to by Sangster in his evidence) had been discarded Mr. F—te's household in a moment of passion, and that he had afterwards, with great bitterness of complaint, lamented his indiscretion, and the loss of the best of masters. The evidence on the part of the defendant, not only established a clear *alibi*, but went materially to contradict the greater part of Sangster's and Williams's testimony, proving the latter witness to have been discharged by Mr. F—te, merely on account of his connexions and intimacy with Sangster, after he had made the information before Sir John Fielding, &c.

After Mr. Davenport had made his reply, Earl Mansfield descanted on the nature of the crime alledged, the consequences which would follow a conviction, and the care incumbent on the jury to protect the innocent from unjust accusations of such a dreadful nature. He then went into the evidence, pointed out the inconsistencies in Sangster's story, and shewed that several of the circumstances stated, were, if true, supportable by the testimony of various witnesses, not one of whom were called on the part of the prosecution. He examined the evidence of Williams with equal nicety, and as forcibly marked its palpable defects. After fully arguing upon the face of the whole matter sworn in support of the prosecution, the Earl took a view of that given on the side of the defendant, and shewed its clearness, its close relation, and its great credibility; inferring from the whole that if the evidence on the part of the defendant was to be believed, it was the most providential assistance to detect one of the foulest prosecutions that ever was set on foot, and which had been carried on in a manner uncommonly oppressive,

The jury found the defendant not guilty.

THURSDAY, 12.

At the court of aldermen held on Tuesday, they were informed that Capt. Kirk, regulating captain for the impressed service, had something to mention to the court. He was called in, when he informed them, that he was directed to wait upon the lord mayor and court of aldermen, by the secretary to the lords of the admiralty, in order to mention, that the impress service could not be carried on with so much ease and effect in the city of London, as the service required, without the assistance and support of the civil magistrate, and therefore wished that the court would direct the constables in the several wards to aid and assist him and his officers when required. Upon this he was asked several questions by the lord mayor, aldermen Harley, Lewes, and Wooldridge, particularly whether he had his instructions from the lords of the admiralty themselves, or from their secretary; and whether he was to wait upon the lord mayor only, or the court of aldermen; he said, upon the lord mayor; but, as the court was sitting, he thought it his duty to desire their compliance to his request. He was then ordered to withdraw.

Upon which a motion was made by Mr. alderman Wooldridge, in the following words: "That this court does not consider the application made by Capt. Kirk, as properly made to this court;" which motion was seconded by Sir Watkin Lewes, and carried by a great majority. Mr. alderman Harley said that he chose to avow his principles, and desired that Capt. Kirk might be called in, and that he should inform him; that whatever might be the resolution of the court, he should back the press-warrants, and give every assistance in his power to the officers employed, to impress in the city. Upon this Mr. alderman Wooldridge said, he wondered that any single member could think of making such a declaration to the regulating captain in the court, at the very moment that the court had come to a resolution to take no notice of his application. In this opinion he was supported by several of the aldermen, and at last Mr. Harley said, that he would indulge the gentlemen by going into another room to communicate his intention to Capt. Kirk, which he accordingly did, and, on his return, informed the court, that he had promised Capt. Kirk to protect him in his impress business, and backed his warrants, which he hoped would answer the purpose. Upon this the lord mayor declared, that he would order the city marshals and constables to do their duty, and seize every person who dared to impress in the city; and that if any person so impressed came before him, he should set him at liberty, and commit the officer for a breach of the peace, unless he found sureties for his appearance at

the quarter sessions; and then called the city marshals, and ordered them to do their duty, and not to fail to bring such persons before him as should be found impressing in the city.

A motion was then made by Sir Watkin Lewes, that Capt. Kirk be called in, and informed, that notwithstanding what had been said to him by Mr. alderman Harley, that he might depend upon his officers or himself, if found in the city impressing any person whatever, that the lord mayor and court of aldermen would think it their duty to discharge any person so impressed, and commit the officer for an assault. To this Mr. alderman Harley and his friends objected; however, Mr. alderman Wooldridge said, that he thought Capt. Kirk's situation as a gentleman, and the rank he bore in his Majesty's service, intitled him to that respect, which he hoped that court would always shew to men of his rank in life; and therefore he would desire that Capt. Kirk might be called back; and that he would withdraw into another room, and inform Capt. Kirk of the lord mayor's resolution, which he thought it would be very proper for him to know. In this he was seconded by Sir Watkin Lewes, who accordingly went out with him to give Capt. Kirk this information; on their return Mr. alderman Harley went out again, and spoke to the captain.

At length a question arose, whether the proceedings of this day should be entered by the town clerk, to which Sir Walter Rawlinson objected, and desired that if they were, that it might appear that he was a dissentient, which Mr. sheriff Thomas also requested; for that he thought it wrong to make minutes of a business which they did not consent to. Then they broke up.

TUESDAY, 17.

Yesterday Earl Mansfield's tipstaff, by order of his Lordship, set out with the city marshal to demand the body of Tobbs, one of the city watermen lately impressed, to be delivered up and brought to town.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Yesterday, about a quarter past eleven o'clock, Sir John Fielding, with the high-bailiff, and other gentlemen, assembled on the Hurlings in Covent-Garden, and after sitting there till twelve, silence was proclaimed, when the high-bailiff declared a seat in parliament for Westminster to be vacant, by Earl Percy's becoming a Peer, in consequence of the death of his mother the late Duchess of Northumberland; on which Lord Petersham, now in America, was nominated a candidate, and declared duly elected without opposition.

PROMOTIONS.

St. James's, Dec. 19.

THE King has been pleased to present the Rev. William Cooper, D. D. to the Arch-

Archdeaconry or Archidiaconal Dignity of York, otherwise the West Riding, founded in the Cathedral of St. Peter of York, the same being void by the death of Dr. Edmund Pyle, and in his Majesty's gift by the vacancy of the See of York, for this turn, by virtue of his prerogative royal.

St. James's, Dec. 21. The King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitick Church of York, to elect an Archbishop thereof, the See being void by the death of Dr. Robert Drummond; and also a letter recommending to the said Dean and Chapter the Right Rev. Dr. William Markham, now Bishop of Chester, to be by them elected into the said Archbishoprick of York.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. IN Scotland, George Paterfon, Esq; 4. I at Kinfauns, to the Right Hon. Miss Ann Gray, daughter to the Right Hon. Lord Gray.—7. Bernard Dewes, Esq; of the Middle Temple, to Miss Delabere, eldest daughter of John Delabere, Esq; of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.—10. Mr. Benjamin Cole, of Copthall-Court, Throgmorton-street, to Miss Harriet Steer of Edmonton.—Elisha Hawkins, Esq; of Rochester, to Miss Helena Thompson, of Beaumontsey.—15. At Glasgow, John Weir, Esq; his Majesty's Commissary-General in Dominica, to Mrs. Eliz. Bowman, daughter of John Bowman, Esq; of Ainsgrove, near Glasgow.—20. The Rev. Robert Gabriel, of Berkhamstead, to Miss Stephenson, of Egham, daughter of Dr. Hugh Stephenson, of the same place.—22. Henry Creed, Esq; late Major to the 33d regiment, to Miss Read.—23. The Hon. Thomas Onslow, to Miss Elliker, only daughter of ——— Elliker, Esq.—27. The Rev. Thomas Roberts, M. A. to Miss Constable.—At Dublin, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, to Miss Benson.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, to Miss Duncombe.

DEATHS.

Dec. THE Right Hon. Lady Windsor, 2. I relief of the late Lord Windsor, mother to Lady Mountstewart.—4. Mr. Thomas Pingo, engraver to his Majesty's mint.—6. James Griffiths, Esq; an officer in the Welch Fusiliers.—At his seat at Blake-hall, in Essex, Dennis Clark, D. L.—7. Peter Willis, Esq; aged 94, formerly a West-India merchant in London.—8. Sir James Porter, Knt. late ambassador at the court of Turin.—10. Mr. Dahl, first painter and scene-director of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden.—Mr. John French, painter and artist, long known from his beautiful scenery at Drury-Lane Theatre.—Robert Brilow, Esq; of Spring-Gardens.—12. Miss Margaret and Judith Hodges, two maiden

twin sisters. They died (as they were born) within a few minutes of each other, at the age of 53 years.—14. Mr. John Robertson, for several years past Librarian to the Royal Society.—15. At his palace at Bishopthorpe, his Grace the Hon. and most Rev. Dr. Robert Drummond, Archbishop of York.—17. Mrs. Trimnell, relict of the late David Trimnell, D.D. Preceptor of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of Leicester.—18. The Rev. John Tucker, M. A. Rector of Ringwood, Vicar of Shelwich, and Minister of Thannington.—22. The Hon. Isabella Perceval, eldest daughter of the Earl of Egmont.—In the 107th year of her age, Mrs. Casler, a relation of the late Duke of Ormond.—25. At her seat at Hartpur, in Gloucestershire, the Dowager Lady Compton.—27. The Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Edwin.—28. At Leith, in Scotland, Robert Ewing, Esq.—A few days since, at Ayr, in Scotland, John Crawford, Esq; Collector of the Customs.

A GENERAL BILL of all the CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 12, 1775, to December 12, 1776.

Christened,		
Males	—	8359
Females	—	8421
		In all, 17,280
Buried,		
Males	—	9499
Females	—	9549
		In all, 19,048
Whereof have died,		
Under two years old	—	6857
Between two and five	—	1670
Five and ten	—	592
Ten and twenty	—	688
Twenty and thirty	—	1350
Thirty and forty	—	1815
Forty and fifty	—	1893
Fifty and sixty	—	1673
Sixty and seventy	—	1325
Seventy and eighty	—	960
Eighty and ninety	—	367
Ninety and a hundred	—	50
A hundred	—	1
A hundred and one	—	1
A hundred and two	—	2
A hundred and four	—	2
A hundred and five	—	1
A hundred and six	—	1
Decreased in the burials this year 1466.		

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Dec. 21, 1776.

HIS Majesty's ships Active and Fowey are arrived from New-York, but bring no letters from General Sir William Howe, the General being, at the time of their sailing

ing on the 13th ult. with the army in the country, at a considerable distance from New-York.

The accounts which have been received of the late operations of his Majesty's forces, are to the following effect:

That on the 12th of October the guards, light infantry, and reserve, together with Col. Donop's corps of Hessian grenadiers and chasseurs, marched from the advanced posts on New-York Island, and embarking in boats at Turtle Bay, passed up the East river through Hell-Gate, and landed on Frog-Neck. That having crossed the Neck, they found the bridge, which joined it to the main, had been broken down by the rebels, who had thrown up some works on the opposite side. That being joined by the first, second, and sixth brigades from Long Island, the troops embarked again in boats, and landed in Pelham's manor the 18th without opposition; and marching on, through a random fire of the rebels from behind stone walls, gained the road which leads from Connecticut to King's Bridge. The rebels, apprehending their communication to the eastward would be cut off, moved from their camp at King's Bridge, and extended their left to the White Plains, a chain of stony hills so called. On the 21st his majesty's light troops took possession of the heights of New Rochell. Col. Rogers, with his New-York companies, having taken post at Maramack, was attacked by a party of the rebels, which he drove back with considerable loss.

On the 25th the advanced corps moved forward to the road which leads to the White Plains, where the rebels appeared determined to make a stand; but on the 27th, the party that was posted there struck their tents

in the night, and moved off to the entrances of the White Plains, where the main body of the rebels was entrenched, having the Bronx's river in their front, the banks of which are swampy, and the river deep, except at the ford, where the banks are steep and rocky. On the 28th in the morning, our army marched in columns to attack the rebels, who seeing the troops in motion, a body of about 8000 came out of their lines, and posted themselves on the top of a very steep hill above the ford. The second brigade, consisting of the 5th, 28th, 35th, and 49th regiments, with a battalion of Hessians, and a party of the light dragoons, marched down, and crossing the ford, though much annoyed by the rebels grape shot, ascended the hill with the greatest intrepidity, attacked and routed the body of the rebels that were posted there, driving them to their entrenchments in the entrances to the White Plains, where General Howe was preparing to attack them on the morning of the 1st of November; but being prevented by a very heavy rain, the rebels quitted their entrenchments in the night following, and retired towards Connecticut and the highlands, abandoning their camp at King's Bridge, after setting fire to their huts and barracks they had built for their winter quarters, which was immediately taken possession of by a detachment of the king's troops, where they found between 60 and 70 pieces of cannon, large quantities of provisions, which the rebels had spoiled, and a great number of hogheads of rum, which the general ordered to be destroyed. There is no exact return of our loss in the different attacks, but it is supposed to have been between 190 and 200 killed and wounded.

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

SHORT Tour of Italy—An Essay on Friendship—Curious ancient Inscriptions newly discovered—An Essay on Love—Political Character of Mr. Dunning—An Ode on Winter, and other favours of our Correspondents, shall have a place in the Appendix.

If T. P. will favour the Publisher with his Address, the contents of his Postscript shall be regularly attended to.—The Essay on the Antiquity of Sun-Dials, &c. hath not yet been received, and therefore could not possibly be noticed.

C. Nidus is come to hand, and under consideration.

We would gladly oblige W—D—n, but the last verses he sent are too imperfect for our collection.

If A. B.'s Queries were inserted, no public notice would be taken of them, nor apprehend, from the quarter he desires. Should we receive an answer by private correspondence, fit for public view, we will insert it.

Our Appendix will be published about the middle of January, in which will be given complete Indexes.

A P P E N D I X

T O T H E

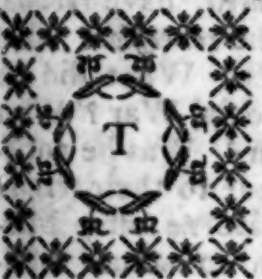
LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCLXXVI.

HISTORY of the Second Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great Britain,
concluded from our Magazine of December last, p. 632.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 22.

 HIS day General Conway made his promised motion of the preceding Friday; "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to communicate to this House, so much of the instructions given to the Lord Viscount Howe and General Howe, his Majesty's commissioners, as relates to the conditions on which it is proposed to make peace with, or receive the submissions of his Majesty's American subjects in arms." He was seconded by Lord John Cavendish, in a short but spirited and able speech. This brought on an interesting and important debate, which continued till eleven o'clock, when the question being put, the House divided, ayes 85, noes 171.

We have not room to give this important debate at large, and have therefore selected the speeches and explanations of General Conway, Lord North, and Lord George Germaine, as containing the material facts and arguments on which the debate turned. They are given from notes taken on the spot.

General Conway. "I am to apologize to the House, for the introduc-

tion of a motion at this late period of the season; but the alarming and dreadful situation of this country, compels me to trouble you. The House knows I am not professedly a motion-maker; but content myself with that line of humble duty, in which my abilities, situation, and temper, necessarily limit my conduct.

"What shall I say, Sir? There is but *one moment* between this great country and destruction. I wish to *seize it*.—The urgencies of this crisis, will be my apology to the House. I am no partizan, nor indiscriminate opposer of government, *except* in this point.

"The Gazette informs me, that commissioners (Lord Howe and General Howe) are to be invested with powers for treating with America. I am not to learn, that with enemies the King is the sole arbiter of peace and war; but with our fellow-subjects, where privileges are to be granted, or concessions made, I doubt whether it can be done, without the previous consent of Parliament.

"It may be objected, that the King may *treat*, and you afterwards *ratify* what is done; but are you certain that America will trust you? Why not adopt the *surer* road? Specify the terms on which you will treat; if they are fair and constitutional, and the Americans refuse to accommodate differences,

differences, you will thereby *dissolve* every *legal* combination, by putting yourselves in the *right*. Besides, I think, there is something *due* to *this* House, some information, some attention usual in those cases.

"Will you give up taxation entirely? One noble Lord in the cabinet, says yes; another, no. Is this House agreed on it? If you are, name it, specify it fairly and openly; if not, if you cannot agree upon that *fundamental* point, in God's name, how can Lord Howe treat upon that essential point, where from the *disunion* of ministers, and *difference* of opinion in *this* House, nothing *certain* can be gained?"

"Sir, was not the Earl of Hillsborough's letter a solemn renunciation of the right of taxation? Was not his Majesty's name *pledged* for the performance? Yes. Was it ratified on their part? Did not all the Governors of America, did not Lord Bottetourt say, that the Ministers were *not* immortal, *but* that to his dying day, he should consider Great Britain as pledged to relinquish it; and this to the Assembly of Virginia? And was not similar language held to all the other provinces of North America, by their respective Governors?"

"I know it has been said, that those who spoke and wrote against taxation in America, were a faction, consisting of such persons as were *disaffected* to government; but I have sufficient reasons to convince me, that they gave the *sentiments* of the *people* of America in general. I remember particularly to have seen about that time, a manuscript written by the late Governor of Massachusetts Bay, Governor Hutchinson I mean, who, I believe, will not be *suspected* of being *unfriendly* to government, containing very sensible, and in my opinion *unanswerable* arguments against passing the Stamp Act; and which shewed, to his honour, that he was a friend to his country, as well as to government."

"But the Earl of Hillsborough's letter has been read in the House of Lords; I will read it here."—Here the General read the letter; but as all the material contents have appeared in this Magazine for January 1775, page 35, we refer our readers to it.

"Well, Sir, if I understand the English language, if I understand common sense, here is the strongest *renunciation* of the right of taxation. But America was deceived. And how all those troubles arose afterwards, the present Ministers can tell you.

"The application of this transaction is, that they *will not* be *duped* by administration *again*; that *no* other terms than those proposed and *specified* by *Parliament*, will be considered as the grounds of peace by America.

"I have the best authority for what I say; '*Nothing* but terms held out by Parliament *will do*.' The noble Lord (Lord North) held in this House the same language last February twelvemonth, upon his conciliatory proposition; but if you are still agreed, that nothing but unconditional submission will do, I have no more to say. Throw away the scabbard;—but I hope it is not so;—the wisest of men, the wisest of nations, have *treated*, have *recoded*, and have *granted* the *concessions* asked by rebellious subjects. What did the Romans do in the Social War? What did Philip of Spain? Was he not obliged at last to accede to their terms? What did Louis Quatorze offer Marshal Turenne, when in actual rebellion?"

"What instances in your own civil wars? What does Whitelocke tell you of the propositions made by the King? Don't tell me of the late *Scotch* rebellion. Is there *no* difference? Could you treat with them? could you *divide* the Crown, or give it up? could you have had *two* Kings of *Brentford* upon the throne? The comparison is *ridiculous*, and *unworthy* of a serious refutation. But are not these rebels of a different kind? Who is there among you, that would not *combat* any power upon earth, invading, in the *same* manner, your *privileges* and *rights*? Men defending, against the arm of power, what God and nature had given them, and no human power can *justly* wrest from them, the glorious privileges of the Revolution; those Whig principles, which would in *other* days have excited this country to universal *opposition*. There is some difference, I hope, to be made; some allowances for men engaged in *such* a cause.

The language of administration, of uncon-

unconditional submission, driven out as you are from every port in America, does not become you. It is the language of *vengeance*, and not of spirit founded in justice; of violence, not of reason; of passion, not of common sense.

"The idea of foreign danger may be thought visionary; but are not France and Spain arming? Could they find a better opportunity? Would it be their interest, that you should conquer America? How would such a force, as you must have, affect their fears? Is not the French Ministry changed? Is not the Queen thought to have great influence in that court, and in the new arrangement? Who is her great *friend*? Monsieur Choiseul. Who is the avowed *enemy* of this country? Monsieur Choiseul. Who is the *lover* of war? Monsieur Choiseul.

"The assurances of the pacific intentions of those powers are told to you. Who made them; the last or the present administration? What reliance can you have upon them? Why, Sir, I know a brave man, and as good an officer as any in France; he held the same language to me; and yet this gentleman, Monsieur d'Ennery, is now sent out with an additional force to the French West-India islands.

"I shall trouble you no longer. The duty to my country, *paramount* to every obligation, *compels* me to seize the only moment which remains between you and destruction. When this *horrid* war is to be carried on with every circumstance of aggravation, German mercenaries carrying desolation along with them, slaves excited to cut the *throats* of their masters, what can be more shocking to a feeling mind? I have no intention but the *public good*—[Here a hollow scandalous grumble from all the white-faced occupiers of the Treasury-Bench] Yes. I repeat my words, because I am fully justified in the assertion. I have *no other*. What have I to get by it? Whatever I have to lose, what have I to gain? I have heard a language in private companies, of *affection* to connexions, and *engagements* to private friends; perhaps there is such an infirmity, I think the attention to the welfare of

this great empire, is *transcendent* to every consideration. I hope, and believe there is such a thing as men having a *real opinion* in Parliament. I lament the infirmness and inattention, for these last five years, to public concerns; this language proceeds from that; but I disclaim it, and offer you this motion, from my fervent and earnest regard alone to the welfare and prosperity of this great empire."

Lord North began by answering the arguments used, that the Colonies could not trust the Ministry; and upon explanation of Lord Hillsborough's letter, he asserted, that the Ministers had *never* deceived the Americans. All which that letter engaged for, as to the repeal, had been done; all that it pledged government to, as to future taxation, had been strictly adhered to. The letter promised the repeal of the tax on glass, paper, and painters colours; but it *never* promised to repeal the tea duty; it promised *not* to lay any future tax; *no* future tax has been laid.

He said, "he did not object to the motion on account of the late period in the Sessions in which it is moved. His objection was *direct*. He would oppose the communication of *any* instructions, previous to their execution, unless there was something *special* in the case. He never was of opinion, that no rebels were to be treated with. His opinion always was, that if Great Britain were likely to *draw any benefit* from any treaty, he could see *no* objection, or difference, whether it was with a *foreign* enemy, or with *rebels*; with *armed* rebels, or with *those* who had *laid down* their arms.

"Those who think we had better give up our rights, because some rival state may interpose against our maintaining them, think meaner of our strength and power than I feel it to be; and more unjustly of such foreign states, than we have any reason to do. Taking the proposition in general, we ought always to be on our guard against our rivals, and so far to fear them; but in this case there is *no fear*.

"Although I cannot think, and wonder how any person who has ever been *entrusted* to act with the powers of government, can be persuaded, that the modes by which any commissioner may be instructed to carry any powers

powers into execution, that the secret situation of persons and things, that the springs and motives should be made public; yet I have no objection to the laying the powers themselves before Parliament, and the Public. The Act of Parliament doth in general prescribe what they must be; and the commission gives such only, as that Act authorizes. It gives a power of granting general, and also special pardons. It impowers the commissioners to confer with any of his Majesty's subjects, *without* exception. It authorizes and directs them to inquire into the state and causes of their own complaints. It cannot offer *any* terms: *no* such have ever yet been settled by Parliament; nor has the Congress, or any of the Americans, ever yet offered any which Parliament could listen to. These being the only powers of the commission, the instructions can give no power of agreeing upon, or settling any terms of accommodation. They hold out no *ultimatum*; they make no concessions; they do not presume to bind Parliament. They cannot do that. They go to empowering the commissioners, *not* to treat, but to confer and to sound for grounds of peace; but all must be referred to Parliament. They are not plenipotentiaries; they cannot have full powers. Whatever gentlemen may think of the affections of the Americans in general towards this country, and their readiness to come to terms with us; I am sure their leaders will never *feel*, or *express* such duty towards us, unless they have some *proof* of our resolution and power. It would be dangerous even to peace itself, to hold out any proposition which might not succeed. The full extent of the plan, as contained in the commission, has been suggested to the persons employed; further communications at present would be very improper; after the experiment is made, and the service actually gone into, whether it succeeds or not, it will then be a proper object for Parliament to take under consideration in every part of it; at present, I must object to those communications which the motion requires."

Lord George Germaine. "I never did contend for unconditional submission to the extent imputed to me by

the honourable gentleman over the way [Mr. Powys]. I said most certainly, that I never wished to see the government of this country treating with its colonies, while they were in arms against it. As to the different interpretations that have been put this night upon the prohibitory act, however ingenious, I do not think that any of them have so far succeeded as to justify the commissioners treating with rebels, with arms in their hands. The act itself speaks a direct contrary language; for it previously supposes, that a return to duty, not an obstinate adherence to rebellion, is to be the very basis of all grace and favour. The act literally says, whenever any province, town, district, or individual, return to their duty, they shall be restored to the king's peace. The commissioners are vested with suitable powers of marking that return to duty. The commanders by sea and land are sent out to make war against rebels in arms. They are not sent out to treat with them. If any dispositions should be shewn of a desire to return, the commissioners may confer, and give every possible encouragement in their power, to increase those dispositions. Farther than this, the commissioners cannot go; and so far, the noble lord at my side [Lord North] is fully justified in what he said. But he did not, he could not mean, that the commissioners were to treat upon the terms of the submission of the colonies, on the terms of their duty to the supreme legislature, or on the right of taxation. The act of parliament does not give up the sovereignty of the supreme legislature. The legislature itself cannot give up the right of taxation. No instruction can authorise any one ever to treat about these subjects; and unless we give up all these, a revenue must be had from America, as from a part in common with the whole. This was what the noble lord intended; and this I venture to say, as pledging the noble lord's opinion."

Here we have two cabinet ministers, one of them supposed to be the real, but confessedly, at least, the ostensible minister; and the other, a kind of *Sofia*, as far as the American measures are concerned, and sometimes, for distinction sake, called the American minister,

minister, in the presence of the whole nation *flatly contradicting* each other. One says, you may confer, you may sound; he sees no difference in treating with foreign enemies, or rebels in arms, so that Great Britain could draw any benefit from such treaty, or negotiation; or as he pointedly expressed himself, with armed rebels, or those who had laid down their arms: while the other contends without reserve, that the commissioners have no such powers; that the act has given no such powers; that ministers cannot give them; that the crown cannot give them; nay more, that parliament itself cannot give them; and to crown the whole, concludes with a sneer of contempt, by way of explanation, to remind the *phantom* of a minister of his insignificance, at the same time giving him an opportunity by silence, or open confession, of recanting every syllable he had said.—This was what the noble lord *intended*, and this I venture to say, as pledging the noble lord's *opinion*.

May 23.

Mr. Hartley made a motion for an address to his majesty, which of course being entered on the journals, answered every essential purpose of a protest, although that mode of disavowal of the measures of the majority in parliament, only regularly belongs to the House of Peers. It stated generally, "that his faithful Commons, reposing themselves implicitly upon the wisdom and moderation of his councils, and without any communication of the detail of matters, and transactions in America, either from the governors of the several provinces, or the commanders of his majesty's forces, or any communication of authentic papers, from any of the public offices, corresponding with the plantations, which might be explanatory of the views, tempers, forces, connexions, public proceedings, number and disposition of the persons discontented, have adopted measures in general confidence of the recommendations of his majesty's most gracious speech, from the throne, without specific matters of information, his majesty having not thought fit to refer any such to this House; that his faithful Commons having reposed a boundless trust in the wisdom

of his majesty's councils, think themselves so much the more bound to their constituents, and to their country, to watch, that the powers which they have so entrusted to his majesty, may not be ignorantly or destructively applied by his ministers; and as the events of this anxious and important year may probably be decisive to the future union and well-being of all his majesty's dominions, and as the advice of parliament, at the shortest notice, may be of the utmost importance to the salvation of these kingdoms; and as a continued series of unsuccessful and unpromised events have attended the execution of his majesty's councils for many months past, from the loss of Ticonderago, to the retreat of his majesty's forces from Boston, which seem to betray either ignorance or concealment of the operating causes which have produced these unexpected events, and which have occasioned a general disquietude and alarm, that his faithful Commons humbly entreat, that his majesty will be graciously pleased not to prorogue the parliament; but that he will suffer them to continue sitting by adjournments, during the summer, that they may be ready to receive from time to time, such information of the transactions in America, as his majesty shall think proper to lay before them, to watch, and to provide for every important event, at the earliest moment."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

His majesty being seated on the throne, and having sent a message by Sir Francis Molyneux, Knt. gentleman usher of the black rod to the Commons, commanding their immediate attendance, the speaker, as soon as he came to the bar, addressed his Majesty to the following effect.

"May it please your majesty,

"Your majesty's faithful Commons have during the present session passed several wise, salutary and necessary laws; particularly those for prohibiting all trade and commerce with such of your majesty's colonies in North America, as are now in rebellion; for the new modelling the national militia; and for the more speedy and effectual manning of your majesty's navy. Your majesty's faithful Commons have besides, with equal assiduity

ity and attention, performed every duty, which, in the course of a long and severe session, they were called upon. The business of America has engrossed much the greater part of their attention; and they are conscious that nothing has been left undone on their part, which could in the most distant degree promise to strengthen the hands of government; nor have they failed to vote the most full and ample supplies. Convinced of the justice and necessity of securing the subordinate dependence of America, they have cheerfully co-operated in every proposition made for securing the obedience of your majesty's subjects in that country, to the supreme legislative power of Great Britain. Your majesty's faithful Commons, whatever measures may have been taken, for the security of both, by a full and spirited exertion of the strength of this country, do not wish for conquest, but for peace and conciliation. Trusting therefore to your majesty's parental attention to the interests of every part of the empire, they have a full reliance, that your majesty's wisdom and goodness will be successfully employed, in putting a speedy termination to the present disputes in America, as well as preventing a return of the same evils in times to come."

Such bills as lay ready for the royal assent, having received it, his majesty assured both Houses, that the many instances he had experienced in the course of the session, of their affection and attachment for him, and their steady attention and adherence to the interest of their country, had given him the highest satisfaction.

He told them, that nothing had happened in the state of foreign affairs since their meeting; and he could inform them, that the assurances which he received of the disposition of the several powers of Europe, promised a continuance of the general tranquillity.

He lamented the necessity of being

obliged to ask from his faithful Commons, such extraordinary supplies, thanking them at the same time, for their readiness and dispatch, in granting them, and the mode of raising them, which he observed, paid an equal regard to the exigencies of the service, and the ease of his people; and assuring them, that the confidence they had reposed in him, should be used with a proper frugality, and be applied only to the purposes for which it was intended.

He then addressed himself again to both Houses, and observed, that they were engaged in a great national cause, the prosecution of which must be inevitably attended with many difficulties and much expence; but when it was considered that the essential rights and interest of the whole empire are deeply concerned in the issue of it, and can have no safety or security but in that constitutional subordination, for which they were contending, he was convinced, that they would not think any price too high for the preservation of such objects.

He still entertained a hope, that his rebellious subjects might be awakened to a sense of their errors; and that by a voluntary return to their duty, they would justify him, in bringing about the favourite wish of his heart, the restoration of harmony, and the re-establishment of order and happiness in every part of his dominions. But if a due submission should not be obtained, from such motives and such dispositions, on their part; he trusted, that he should be able, under the blessing of Providence, to effectuate it, by a full exertion of the great force with which they had entrusted him*.

As soon as his majesty left the House the Lord Chancellor rose and by his majesty's command prorogued the parliament to July 2, which being on that day again prorogued till Sept. 14, it was then appointed on the 31st of October ensuing to meet for the dispatch of business.

* See the speech at length, p. 277.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

An original and serious LOVE-LETTER of Dean SWIFT.

To Mrs. ———.

Dublin, May 4, 1700.

MADAM,

"I AM extremely concerned at the account you give of your health; for my uncle told me he found you, in appearance, better than you had been in some years, and I was in hopes you had still continued so. God forbid I should ever be the occasion of creating more troubles to you, as you seem to intimate! The letter you desired me to answer I have frequently read, and thought I had replied to every part of it that required; however, since you are pleased to repeat those particulars wherein you desire satisfaction, I shall endeavour to give it you as well as I am able. You would know what gave my temper that sudden turn, as to alter the style of my letters since I last came over. If there has been that alteration you observe, I have told you the cause abundance of times. I had used a thousand endeavours and arguments, to get you from the company and place you are in; both on the account of your health and humour, which I thought were like to suffer very much in such an air, and before such examples. All I had in answer from you, was nothing but a great deal of arguing, and sometimes in a style so very imperious, as I thought might have been spared, when I reflected how much you had been in the wrong. The other thing you would know is, whether this change of style be owing to the thoughts of a new mistress. I declare, upon the word of a christian and a gentleman, it is not; neither had I ever thoughts of being married to any other person but yourself. I had ever

App. 1776.

an opinion that you had a great sweetness of nature and humour; and whatever appeared to the contrary, I looked upon it only as a thing put on as necessary before a lover: but I have since observed in abundance of your letters such marks of a severe indifference, that I began to think it was hardly possible for one of my few good qualities to please you. I never knew any so hard to be worked upon, even in matters where the interest and concern are entirely your own; all which, I say, passed easily while we were in the state of formalities and ceremony; but, since that, there is no other way of accounting for this untractable behaviour in you, but by imputing it to a want of common esteem and friendship for me.

"When I desired an account of your fortune, I had no such design as you pretend to imagine. I have told you many a time, that in England it was in the power of any young fellow of common sense to get a larger fortune than ever you pretended to: I asked, in order to consider whether it were sufficient, with the help of my poor income, to make one of your humour easy in a married state. I think it comes to almost a hundred pounds a year; and I think, at the same time, that no young woman in the world of the same income would dwindle away their health and life in such a sink, and among such family conversation: neither have all your letters been once able to persuade that you have the least value for me, because you so little regarded what I so often said upon that matter. The dismal account you say I have given you

4 S

* This letter, Mr. Faulkner says, was written "to a lady of family in the North of Ireland;" and adds, that it was "supposed to be previous to Dr. Swift's acquaintance with Stella." We are obliged to Mr. Faulkner for the first part of his information, as well as for the letter itself: but the second remark is evidently an oversight; as the Dean himself tells us, "he knew Mrs. Johnson from six years old, and had some share in her education." See Vol. XV. p. 444. It was written, however, long before the time of Stella's fixing her residence in Ireland.

you of my livings I can assure you to be a true one; and, since it is a dismal one even in your own opinion, you can best draw consequences from it. The place where Dr. Bolton lived is upon a living which he keeps with the deanry; but the place of residence for that they have given me is within a mile of the town called Trim, twenty miles from hence; and there is no other way, but to hire a house at Trim, or build one on the spot: the first is hardly to be done, and the other I am too poor to perform at present. For coming down to Belfast, it is what I cannot yet think of, my attendance is so close, and so much required of me; but our government sits very loose, and I believe will change in a few months; whether *our* part will partake in the change, I know not, though I am very apt to believe it; and then I shall be at leisure for a short journey. But I hope your other friends, more powerful than I, will before that time persuade you from the place where you are. I desire my service to your mother, in return for her remembrance; but for any other dealings that way, I entreat your pardon; and I think I have more cause to resent your desires of me in that case, than you have to be angry at my refusals. If you like such company and conduct, much good do you with them! My education has been otherwise. My uncle Adam asked me one day in private, as by direction, what my designs were in relation to you, because it might be a hindrance to you if I did not proceed. The answer I gave him (which I suppose he has sent you) was to this effect:

"That I hoped I was no hindrance
 "to you; because the reason you
 "urged against an union with me
 "was drawn from your indisposition,
 "which still continued; that you also
 "thought my fortune not sufficient,
 "which is neither at present in a condition to offer you: that if your
 "health and my fortune were as they
 "ought, I would prefer you above
 "all your sex; but that, in the present condition of both, I thought
 "it was against your opinion, and
 "would certainly make you unhappy: that, had you any other offers
 "which your friends or yourself
 "thought more to your advantage, I

"should think I were very unjust to
 "be an obstacle in your way."

"Now for what concerns my fortune, you have answered it. I desire, therefore, you will let me know if your health be otherwise than it was when you told me the doctors advised you against marriage, as what would certainly hazard your life. Are they or you grown of another opinion in this particular? are you in a condition to manage domestic affairs, with an income of less (perhaps) than three hundred pounds a year? have you such an inclination to my person and humour, as to comply with my desires and way of living, and endeavour to make us both as happy as you can? will you be ready to engage in those methods I shall direct for the improvement of your mind, so as to make us entertaining company for each other, without being miserable when we are neither visiting nor visited? can you bend your love and esteem and indifference to others the same way as I do mine? shall I have so much power in your heart, or you so much government of your passions, as to grow in good humour upon my approach, though provoked by a —? have you so much good nature as to endeavour by soft words to smooth any rugged humour occasioned by the cross accidents of life? shall the place wherever your husband is thrown be more welcome than courts and cities without him? In short, these are some of the necessary methods to please men who, like me, are deep read in the world; and to a person thus made, I should be proud in giving all due returns towards making her happy. These are the questions I have always resolved to propose to her with whom I meant to pass my life; and whenever you can heartily answer them in the affirmative, I shall be blessed to have you in my arms, without regarding whether your person be beautiful, or your fortune large. Cleanliness in the first, and competency in the other, is all I look for. I desire, indeed, a plentiful revenue, but would rather it should be of my own: though I should bear from a wife to be reproached for the greatest.

"I have said all I can possibly say in answer to any part of your letter, and in telling you my clear opinion as

to matters between us. I singled you out first from the rest of women; and I expect not to be used like a common lover. When you think fit to send me an answer to this, without —,

I shall then approve myself, by all means you shall command, Madam,
Your most faithful,
humble servant,
JON. SWIFT."

For the L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.

A short TOUR of ITALY, recommended to the Abbe FERGHEN by the late Pope GANGANELLI, or CLEMENT XIV.

MONS. ABBE,

YOU cannot do better to divert yourself from your troubles and embarrassment than to visit Italy. Every well-informed man owes an homage to this country, so deservedly boasted of; and it will give me inexpressible satisfaction to see you here.

You will instantly see the great bulwarks given us by nature in the Alps and Apennines, which separate us from France, and have made them give us the name of Tramontanes. They are a majestic range of mountains, which serve as a frame to the magnificent picture within them.

Torrents, rivulets, and rivers, without reckoning the seas, are objects which present the most curious and interesting points of view to foreigners, and especially to painters. Nothing can be more agreeable than the most fertile soil in the finest climate, every where intersected with streams of running water, and every where peopled with villages, or ornamented with superb cities. Such a country is Italy!

If agriculture was held in equal esteem with architecture; if the country was not divided into such a number of governments, all of different forms, and almost all weak, and of little extent; misery would not be found by the side of magnificence, and industry without activity; but unfortunately we are more engaged in the embellishment of cities, than in the culture of the country; and uncultivated lands every where reproach the idleness of the people.

If you begin your route at Venice, you will see a city very singular from its situation; it is precisely a great ship resting upon the waters, and which cannot be approached but by boats.

The singularity of its situation is not the only thing that will surprise you. The inhabitants in masque for four or five months in the year; the laws of a despotic government, which allow the greatest liberty in their amusements; the rights of a sovereign without authority; the customs of a people who dread even his shadow, and yet enjoy the greatest tranquillity; form inconsistencies, which in a very extraordinary manner must affect foreigners. There is scarcely a Venetian who is not eloquent; collections have been made of the *bons mots* of their Gondoliers, replete with true Attic salt.

Ferrara displays a vast and beautiful solitude within its walls, almost as silent as the tomb of Ariosto, who was buried there.

Bologna presents another kind of picture: there the sciences are familiar even to the fair sex, who appear with dignity in the schools and academies, and have trophies erected to them daily. A thousand different paintings will gratify your mind and eyes, and the conversation of the inhabitants will delight you.

You will then pass through a multitude of small towns, in the space of more than a hundred leagues, each of which has its Theatre, its Cazin (*a rendezvous for the nobility*), a man of learning, or some poet, who employ themselves according to their fancy, or their leisure.

You will visit Lorretto, made famous by the great concourse of pilgrims from other countries, and the treasures with which the church is magnificently enriched.

You will then descry Rome, which may be seen a thousand years, and always with new pleasure. This city, situated upon seven hills, which the ancients called the Seven Mistresses of the

the World, seems to command the universe, and boldly to say to mankind, that she is the Queen, and the Chief.

You will call to mind the ancient Romans, the remembrance of whom can never be effaced, on casting an eye on the famous Tiber, which has been so often mentioned, and which has been so frequently swelled by their own blood, and the blood of their enemies.

You will be in extasy at the sight of St. Peter's, which connoisseurs say is the wonder of the world, being infinitely superior to the St. Sophia at Constantinople, St. Paul's at London, or even the Temple of Solomon:

It is a pile which extends in proportion as you go over it, where every thing is immense, yet appears of an ordinary size. The paintings are exquisite, the monumental sculptures breathe, and you will believe that you see the New Jerusalem come down from Heaven, which St. John speaks of in the Revelations.

You will find, both in the great, and in the detail, of the Vatican, which was erected on the ruins of false oracles, beauties of every kind, that will tire your eyes, while they at the same time charm you. Here Raphael and Michael Angelo, sometimes in a sublime, sometimes in a pathetic manner, have displayed the master-pieces of their genius, by expressing in the most lively language the whole energy of their souls; and here the science and genius of all the writers in the world are deposited, in the multitude of works which compose that rich and immense library.

Churches, palaces, public squares, pyramids, obelisks, pillars, galleries, grand fronts of buildings, theatres, fountains, gardens, views, all, all will declare to you that you are at Rome; and every thing will attach you to it, as to the city, which of all others has been universally admired. You will not meet with that French elegance which prefers the beautiful to the sublime; but you will be amply recompensed by those striking views that every instant must excite your admiration.

Lastly, in all the figures of painting or sculpture, both ancient and mo-

dern, you will see a new creation, and believe it animated. The Academy of Painting, filled with French students, will shew you some who are destined to become great masters in their profession, and who, by coming to study here, do honour to Italy.

You will admire the grandeur and simplicity of the head of the church, the servant of servants in the order of humility, and the first of men in the eyes of the faithful. The cardinals who surround him, will represent to you the twenty-four old men who surround the throne of the Lamb, modest in their manners, and instructive by their morals.

But this magnificent prospect will terminate with a view of groupes of Mendicants, whom Rome improperly supports, by bestowing misapplied charity, instead of employing them in useful labours: thus it is that the thorn is seen with the rose, and vice too frequently by the side of virtue.

But if you wish to see Rome in all her splendour, endeavour to be there by the feast of St. Peter. The illumination of the church begins with a gentle light, which you will easily mistake for the reflection of the setting sun: it then sends forth some pieces of beautiful architecture, and afterwards finishes with waving flames, which make a moving picture, that lasts till day-break. All this is attended with double fire works, the splendour of which is so bright, that you would think the stars had been plucked from heaven, and burst upon the earth.

I do not mention to you the strange metamorphosis which has placed the Order of St. Francis even in the Capitol, and has produced a new Rome from the ruins of the old; to shew the world that Christianity is truly the work of God, and that he has subdued the most famous conquerors to establish it in the very centre of their possessions. If the modern Romans do not appear warlike, it is because the nature of their government does not inspire them with valour; but they have the seed of every virtue, and make as good soldiers as any, when they carry arms under a foreign power. It is certain that they have a great share of genius, a singular aptitude in acquiring the sciences; and you would imagine

imagine they were born Harlequins, so expressive are they in their gestures, even from their infancy.

You will next travel by the famous Appian Way, which by its age is become wretchedly inconvenient, and you will arrive at Naples, the Parthenope of the ancients, where the ashes of Virgil are deposited, and where you will see a laurel growing, which could not possibly be better placed.

Mount Vesuvius on one side, and the Elysian Fields on the other, will present a most matchless view to you; and after being satisfied with this delightful prospect, you will find yourself surrounded by a multitude of Neapolitans, lively and ingenious, but too much addicted to pleasure and idleness, to become what they otherwise might be. Naples would be a delightful place, if it was not for the crowds of people of the lowest rank, who have the appearance of unhappy wretches, or robbers, though often without being either the one or the other.

The churches are magnificently decorated, but their architecture is in a wretched taste, and by no means comparable to the Roman. You will have a singular pleasure in traversing the environs of this town, which is most delightful, from its delicious fruits, charming views, and fine situations. You will penetrate into the famous subterranean city of Herculaneum, which was swallowed up in a former age by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. If the mountain happens to be raging, you will see torrents of fire issue from its bowels, and majestically overspread the country. You will see a collection of whatever has been recovered out of Herculaneum, at Portici; and the environs of Puzzuolo, sung by the Prince of Poets, will inspire you with a true passion for poetry.

You must walk with the *Æneid* in your hand, and compare the cave of the Cumæan Sibyl and Acheron with what Virgil has said on those subjects.

You will return by Caserta, which from its decorations, marbles, extent, and aqueducts worthy of ancient Rome, is the finest place in Europe: and you will make a visit to Mount Cassino, where the spirit of St. Benedict has subsisted uninterruptedly a-

bove a dozen ages, in spite of the immense riches of that superb monastery.

Florence, from whence the fine arts have issued, and where their most magnificent master-pieces are deposited, will present other objects to your view. There you will admire a city, which, according to the remark of a Portuguese, *should only be shewn on Sundays*, it is so handsome and beautifully decorated. You will every where trace the splendour and elegance of the family of Medici, inscribed in the *Annals of Taste* as the restorers of the fine arts.

Leghorn is a well inhabited seaport, of great advantage to Tuscany. Pisa always has men of learning, on every subject, in its schools. Sienna, remarkable for the purity of its air and language, will interest you in a very singular manner. Parma, placed in the midst of fertile pastures, will show you a theatre which can contain fourteen thousand people, and where every one can hear what is said, though spoken in a whisper. Placentia will appear to you worthy of the name it bears, as its delightful situation must captivate every traveller.

You will not forget Modena, as it is the country of the famous Muratori, and a city celebrated for the name which it has given to its sovereigns.

You will find at Milan the second church in Italy, for size and beauty: more than a thousand marble statues decorate its outside, and it would be a master-piece, if it had a proportionable front. The society of its inhabitants is quite agreeable, ever since it was besieged by the French. They live here as they do in Paris, and every thing, even to the hospitals and church-yards, presents an air of splendour. The Ambrosian Library must engage the curious; and the Ambrosian ritual no less engage the churchman, who wishes to know the usages of the church, as well as those of antiquity.

The Boromean Isles will next attract your curiosity, from the accounts you must have had of them. Placed in the middle of a delightful lake, they present to your view whatever is magnificent or gay in gardens.

Genoa will prove to you that it is truly superb in its churches and palaces.

laces. There you will see a port famous for its commerce, and the resort of strangers. You will see a Doge changed almost as often as the superiors of communities, and with scarce any greater authority.

And lastly, Turin, the residence of a court where the virtues have long inhabited, will charm you with the regularity of its buildings, the beauty of its squares, the straightness of the streets, and the spirit of the people; and there you will agreeably finish your journey.

I have been just making the tour of Italy, most rapidly and at little expence, as you see, to invite you to it in reality;—'tis sufficient to *sketch* paintings to such a master as you.

I make no mention of our morals to you; they are not more corrupt than among other people, let malice say what it will; they vary only their shades according to the difference of the governments. The Roman does

not resemble the Genoese, nor the Venetian the Neapolitan; but you may say of Italy as of the whole world, that, with some little distinctions, it is here as it is there, *a little good and a little bad.*

I do not attempt to prejudice you in favour of the agreeableness of the Italians, nor of their love of the arts and sciences: you will very soon perceive it when you come among them; you of all men, with whom one is delighted to converse, and to whom it will always be a pleasure to say that one is his most humble and most obedient servant.

I have taken the opportunity of a leisure moment to give you some idea of my country; it is only a coarse daubing, which in another hand would have been a beautiful miniature: the subject deserves it, but my pencil is not sufficiently delicate for the execution.

Rome, 12th Nov. 1756.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ENCLOSED I send you some ancient inscriptions lately discovered at *Arles, Aix, Nîmes, &c.* If they prove acceptable to your readers, I shall furnish you with many other curious monuments of antiquity, which have lately got into the cabinets of the curious in the South of France.

LOCUS &
AGER & CPPOS
SACER &
IN FRONTE & P & XII
IN AGRO & P & XII

CILIVS
ÆDILIS. PRÆE PROIN
SIBI ET SVIS

PROIN

...COR. SEXT
...ARVS
...NELIA SPVF
...O.. EXCVS

MVS. L. VL
SEPVLTVRÆ.
L POMPEIO. L. F.
VOL. SILVANO
TOLONENSI.

C. GEMINIO CENSORI
L. GEMINIO MESSIO.
M. GEMINVS NASICA
FRATRIBVS.

SEX. ACVTIVS. VOL.
AQVILA PRETOR.
ACVTO. PATRI.
INGENVÆ MATRI
SEVERÆ SORORI
RVRO FRATRI
H. M. H. N. S.

I should be glad to have the sentiments of some learned antiquarian relative to the above inscriptions, before I risque my own.

ANEC

CURIOUS ANECDOTES.

LORD Bolingbroke said that Lord Oxford had often told him, that he had seen, and had in his hand, an original letter that King Charles I. wrote to the Queen, in answer to one of her's that had been intercepted, and then forwarded to him; wherein she reproached him for "having made those villains too great concessions," (viz. that Cromwell should be lord lieutenant of Ireland for life without account, for that kingdom should be in the hands of the party, with an army there kept, which should know no head but the lieutenant; that Cromwell should have a garter, &c.) and that in this letter of the King's, it was said, "That she should leave him to manage, who was better informed of all circumstances than she could be; but that she might be entirely easy as to whatever concessions he should make them, for that he should know in due time how to deal with the rogues, who, instead of a *filken garter*, should be fitted with an *bempen cord*." So the letter ended; which answer, as they waited for, so they intercepted accordingly, and it determined his fate. This letter Lord Oxford said he had offered good for.

VESPASIAN said, "a prince ought to die standing," and died as he was making an effort to rise and dress; and Hadrian said, that "a prince should die in perfect health, and not languish." (*Sueton. in Vit. c. ult.*) *Sanum principem mori debere, non debilem.* "The great Condé could not bear the thoughts of dying in his bed, and was quite in a passion that he should not be killed in the field." *Spartian. in Aelio Vero, c. 6.* I believe the case was, when it came to the point, he was vexed that he was to die at all; as Sir Godfrey Kneller said to Mr. Pope, who was sitting by his bed-side, and seeing him so impatient at the thoughts of going, had told him "he had been a very good man, and no doubt would go to a much better place;" "Ah, my good friend Mr. Pope, I wish God would let me stay at Whitton," which was his country seat that he was very fond of. He was not for making the same error as the gentleman in Mission, who died of

taking physic, and had put on his monument, *Stavo ben, mà, per star meglio, sto qui.* Sir Godfrey was for keeping well when he was so: and so are most people, however assured of the other's being better.

PERHAPS no one ever died more truly calm and unconcerned than Dr. Pellet, a good and worthy man, and beloved by all men! who, expecting every moment would be his last, sat himself in his easy chair to read Terence, till this moment came, and died with the book in his hand.

If any did, it was another physician, Dr. Harvey, who waking one morning, called his servant, and asked him, 'what it was o'clock,' and 'how long it would be before it was light?' When his servant told him, 'it was broad day,' he only ordered him to fetch a little vial on such a shelf, and drank it off, and, lying down again, went to rest, from which he was never to rise. He found, what he had long apprehended, that he had lost his sight, and had determined to have done with living whenever that happened.

IN the court of Otho III. emperor of Germany in the tenth century, the empress, Mary of Arragon, fell in love with a count, a young and handsome nobleman, who withstood her solicitations; at which she was so enraged, that (the old way) she accused him to the emperor of attempting on her what she had attempted on him. Otho (according to custom in these cases) believed all; and, without hearing him, (or rather he himself refusing to plead his innocence, in order to save the honour of the empress, as some say) ordered him to be beheaded. Yet he assured his countess, as he was stretching out his neck to the executioner, that he was innocent, and withal told her the whole truth. She went straight to the emperor, who was hearing causes in public, as was the way of those times, in the open plain of Placentia, and aloud called for 'justice on the murderer of her husband.' Otho was drawn in; he promised it in the face of the world; when she, taking her husband's head from a servant who brought it concealed, held it up, and cried,

cried, 'it is you yourself who have murdered the good count my husband, by rashly taking the word of an infamous wife;' and, proving it to his satisfaction and that of all present, boldly demanded his own head, according to his solemn and public promise. The emperor confessed the guilt and forfeit, but demurred as to the payment; at length, after many and long contests, the countess con-

tented herself with the death of the empress, whom the emperor generously gave her up, (husband or wife, it was the same thing to justice) and to make her some amends for the loss of her husband, ordered his empress, instead of being only beheaded, to be burnt alive. This was executed at Modena, ann. 998. *Maimbourg Hist. de la Décadence de l'Empire.* See also *Moreri*, art. *Marie d'Arragon*.

Political Character of Mr. DUNNING.

THIS eminent lawyer, distinguished orator, and more distinguished patriot, made his first appearance on the public stage during the administration supposed to have been formed, and for some months to have been conducted, by the Earl of Chatham. He was appointed Solicitor General at his Lordship's accession into power; and as long as he remained in office, discharged the duties of it with real integrity and ability. His talents recommended him to the noble Lord last mentioned, when the first Prince in Europe would have been glad to be honoured with his Lordship's friendship, and when the foreign and domestic foes of Britain trembled at the thunder of his voice; when the secret favourers of despotism lay in concealment, and a government unconnected with the cabinet, a constitutional parliament, or the people, had not been, as yet, publicly manifested, or consequently avoided.

The time at length arrived, when Mr. Dunning could no longer endure his situation. At the commencement of that celebrated Session (1770) which will be transmitted to future ages, by the expressive and well-suited description of the *horned-cattle* Session, when the minds of all men were occupied respecting the petitions concerning the decision relative to the Middlesex election, and great expectations were formed relative to the manner those great points would be taken notice of in the speech from the throne, that ministerial performance very gravely recommended to parliament, to provide the best means of preventing the infection, which might arise from the distemper then lately broke out among

the horned cattle, from spreading. Mortified to the quick at such a solemn mockery, he thought, of every thing that was great and sacred, as soon as a motion was made for introducing an amendment to the address, in answer to the King's speech, he rose and apologized to the House. He said, that nothing but his ill state of health would have prevented him from giving his opinion in detail upon the present critical state of affairs; but more particularly on that part of the amendment proposed by his honourable friend*, which was, to take into the most serious consideration the proceedings in that House, touching its late vote for incapacitating John Wilkes, Esq. but he could not content himself with a silent vote, nor sit down without assigning his two leading reasons for voting for the amendment. One was, that a general uneasiness and discontent had gone forth among the people; the other, because he thought the words of the amendment would be some mark to the public, that the national grievances would, as they ought, come under the consideration of parliament.

As a man of spirit, as well as principle, he immediately resigned: but offered very generously to discharge the duties of his office, till another fit person should be pitched upon to succeed him. In this situation, during the several great changes which happened in the course of nine or ten weeks, particularly the resignation of the Duke of Grafton, and the appointment of Lord North in his room, he remained inflexible, though often in the interim pressed to resume his post. At length, all attempts to bring him back to his former situation proving fruitless,

* *Mr. Dowdeswell.*

fruitless, our present *worthy* Attorney General was appointed Solicitor in his place.

From that time to the present, Mr. Dunning has continued in opposition, and has been felt by administration, as a most powerful, weighty, and galling antagonist. To point out the particulars, would in fact be to give a history of almost every leading question agitated in parliament for the last six years. We cannot, however, pass that part of his parliamentary conduct in silence, which relates to America, without relinquishing the general motives which first induced us to the present undertaking, that of marking, by the event of the present unnatural civil war in America, the comparative wisdom, public virtue, and political value, not only of the two parties which at present divide this nation, but likewise the several leading individuals of which each is composed.

The first question relative to America, which Mr. Dunning distinguished himself particularly in, was the celebrated Quebec bill. In the course of that struggle between constitutional freedom and arbitrary power, though he had the whole phalanx of professional mercenaries, as well as the weight of the treasury-bench, and all their immediate associates and dependents, to contend with, he proved two positions, too evident to be evaded, and too clear to admit of a minute's serious controversy or impartial discussion. He proved that the constitution intended to be given to the people of Canada by the bill, was essentially the same in form, and more liable to abuse than the one they enjoyed under the crown of France; and that the ecclesiastical establishment granted to them under the idea of a mere liberty of conscience, or a permission for the free exercise of their religion, was intended to cheat them out of their civil liberty, as British subjects. It was intended, he said, to operate two ways; first, for the purpose of establishing arbitrary power in that vast extent of country, comprised within the limits described in the bill; and secondly, to employ that power, thus modified and rendered obedient

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to the will of the possessor, in assisting to overthrow the liberties of America.

He has ever since strictly adhered to the same line of conduct. He does not barely confine himself in detecting the blunders of administration; his opposition has been general; and if truth and the most able and intimate knowledge of the laws and constitution of his country were to decide uniformly in St. Stephen's chapel, we may venture to affirm, without any imputation of partiality, that he would at least sometimes prove victorious, and vote in a majority. He exhibited frequent proofs in the course of the last session, and indeed in the two preceding, of his early fathoming the intentions of administration. He predicted the consequences of the proposed parliamentary address to his Majesty in January 1775, declaring and offering to support his Majesty with their lives and fortunes. He was no less sagacious and penetrating in the court doctrines meant to be established and drawn hereafter into precedent, relative to the introduction of foreign troops into any part of the dominions of the British crown, without the previous consent of parliament. The apparent tendency of the militia bill soon attracted his notice; nor was he less sagacious in descrying in the earliest stages of the capture act (long before the new * secretary's entrance into power had totally altered the parliamentary language of the ostensible† minister) as he thought, the determined resolution of its secret advisers and professed conductors to force America into open rebellion, to gratify somebody, and verify their own repeated predictions; as it must follow, that the Colonists finding themselves reduced to the alternative of submitting like slaves, or being doomed to inevitable destruction, would declare themselves independent, as the first step to the procuring of foreign assistance.

This will, we presume, convey some tolerable idea of the political opinions and public conduct of Mr. Dunning during the last six years; and will likewise serve to shew hereafter, whether he be, or be not, as good a speculative statesman as he has been long known to be a great lawyer and able orator.

4 T

We

* Lord George Germaine.

† Lord North.

We would wish not to consider him particularly under the latter description, because we are conscious of our own inability to do him justice, and at the same time to meet the approbation of either his friends or adversaries. Were we asked, Is Mansfield more acute, discerning, persuasive, or pointed? is Camden more penetrating, logical, or ingenious? is Burke more flowing, elegant, comprehensive, well-informed, or sarcastically witty? we should certainly answer, Not. Is Thurlow as sound a lawyer, or Wedderburne as able an advocate? we should still reply in the negative. But again, if we were asked, Is Mr. Dunning, in his present state of health, as good an orator as any of those? truth

would compel us to say, he is not. His discourses, it is true, might cut as respectable a figure in print; but his unmarked emphasis at the best of times; his nice distinctions, divisions, and subdivisions; his frittering his subject instead of serving it up in whole pieces; his repetitions of the substance, though not the words; the failure of his voice; and, sorry we are to add, the constant effort which nature makes to relieve him, by a cough, all combine to throw him at a considerable distance behind. Remove his acquired defects, and cure him of his native impediments, and we do not know his superior, taking him all together, in either House of Parliament.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

AMIDST all the vicissitudes of life, Friendship is an healing balm, the harbinger of peace, the messenger of joy. Society, one end of our existence, is promoted by this communicative blessing. Here hostilities cease, and the dove alone presides. Animosities vanish—unanimity reigns. Where this angelic virtue is wanting, what are all our joys? What constitutes our social happiness and our civil peace, but friendship? What ties will subject, where this principle is not our guide? What can more powerfully constrain and restrain, than the bonds of friendship? All the powers of argument or reason will nought avail without this principle, either to restrain from injuring, or excite to benefit. Where this beatific virtue reigns over the mental shore, the lion may lie down with the lamb securely. Contention is no longer heard; divisions healed, and union established. Though various are the ways in which this principle manifests itself, yet all centre in regard to the object, and an exact uniformity in procedure. What renders it far above all description is, that, it is a secret motive, produced by a secret cause, and actuated by secret regard, known only by the parties. Numerous are the passions of the human breast, and as variously drawn forth as different in their nature. This is an inward conception of the heart, in which the will and affections are con-

sulted, and which increases with our years. Friendship (that which is real) is an ingrafted principle that takes deep root in the heart, and branches forth in the actions; which, although often by adverse Providence the boughs are lopped off, yet the root remains, which is still a living principle, daily springing up into action. Thus, although the scorching heat of persecution seems to exhaust its virtues, yet the gentle dew of reflection restores and invigorates the subject.

Where the will is not brought into complete and full acquiescence in the cause, the work is drudgery, and is no more than slavish fear; which leads me to observe, that the ties of nature or consanguinity do not create this principle, as then it would be the necessary consequence of affinity. On the contrary, as it is produced by a cause which appears deserving of it, it is never placed without this seeming appearance, however the issue may prove it groundless. Thus, in proportion as the goodness of the cause increases or lessens, so the friendship flourishes or declines.

Having shewn the source and spring of action, I now proceed to consider its effects:—the principle being noble, it is natural to suppose the effects are the same.

It is first proper to observe, that disinterested motives are a necessary evidence of real friendship, which leads

the participant not to communicate this blessing merely to the prosperous, but to the poor distressed.

When fortune smiles, when riches roll in, when honours are ever crowning them with laurels, the world will profess friendship. But where is the man, the *rara avis*, who, while calamity frowns, affliction threatens, and poverty impends, that will aid and assist, comfort and relieve? This is the test—a friend in need, is a friend indeed; and such only deserve the name. Friendship not only implies a principle, but an act—not merely a profession, but performance.

The friendship of the world in general, is merely professional; consists in a number of promises or declarations which probably they never intended to execute, but delude. How greatly is such a conduct to be abhorred, and yet how common! Here let us take a brief view of the different degrees of men who assume this character.

The flattering courtier, learned in all the arts of sophistry, promises his poor dependants what he never means to execute. The social man, whose sphere exceeds not mediocrity, strenuously professes friendship to his friend, whose rank is superior amidst the blaze of wealth and honour. The exalted party, by an adverse Providence, is hurled from the pinnacle of power to the dregs of submission; furnished with every hope professions can afford, has recourse to his former friend, who receives him with disdain. These are some of the effects of human friendship, which glitter at the view, and vanish in the proof.

How fleeting, then, are all our enjoyments! How vain are all our comforts!

One grand cause why human friendship is so precarious, is, because man is a mutable creature, subject to various tempers and dispositions, prejudices, or antipathies. It is often seen that in those from whom we expect the most friendship, we find the least, which arises from a groundless appre-

hension of the sincerity of their intentions.

As friendship is a mental conception of regard for a particular object, it is often deceived, which deception being discovered, the friendship gradually lessens.

In order for the duration or continuance of mutual friendship, it is necessary there should exist between the parties a similarity of sentiment. This is essential to its progress and increase, as this often is the means of creating it. By observation, we find, that people after a short acquaintance, become the mutual participants of this communicative blessing, by reason of a similarity of sentiment and disposition.

It is rarely seen that the simple and the wise, the profane and pious unite in these sacred bonds of friendship.

As the grand design of this social privilege is to impart our joys and our sorrows to each other; unless there is an unity of mind, this freedom cannot take place. Can the modern profligate thus unite with the pious Christian? or can the pious Christian seek alliance with a profligate? Their dispositions, their joys, and their pleasures, are as opposite as light is unto darkness. Hence it is self-evident, that without a similarity of sentiment, there can be no real friendship.

Endued with this noble virtue, possessed of a real friend, we may consider ourselves as highly favoured above many of our fellow-mortals; but, alas! our joys must have a period; separation must take place for a time. May we then live in hopes to meet again, where sorrow never entereth, and where are pleasures for evermore.

To conclude, although friendship in itself is pleasing, yet its duration being short, as subject either to mutability or dissolution, we must say of this as of all other sublunary blessings, "They are less than nothing, and altogether vanish."

— *Amicitia quam nomen est.*

SENECA.

On L O V E.

Amor vincit omnia.

OF all the passions of the human breast, LOVE is by far the noblest. It animates beyond all expression, removes every obstacle, conquers every enemy, and fears no danger: heroism is its wonted dictates, perseverance its general exhortation; neither life nor death, misery or destruction, have with all their most awful threats been able to subdue this invincible passion, which is said to conquer all things. Not all the persuasive language of reason or prudence is able to reduce this heroic passion into submission to their will; neither interest, emolument, or lucre, can sway the sceptre of Love, in opposition to the inclinations of the mind, where this constraining passion has gained admittance. Riches or honour, power or dignity, are *here* held in no competition. Love has furnished the poetic world with a copious theme; clothed with sublimity, every muse describes this animating theme, filled with ecstasy and rapture, extended beyond the bounds of reason, and too often beyond truth itself.

In order to give a distinct idea of this noble passion, I proceed,

First, to consider it in its different effects, at the same time keeping in view my principal design, namely, a discussion of what Love in itself is in the theory.

Notwithstanding Love is in itself a generous passion, yet some of its effects are not so.

The *love of the world* is the highest attainment many arrive at; and in the exercise of this passion they think themselves deserving of applause in the court of common reason; but how great their folly is, will soon appear, when it is observed the world does not love us; why therefore should we love it? The reason is, we only view its sweets, and forget its *snarcs*. Although it is the language of many, respecting those who are prosperous, that the world *smiles* on them; yet that, like the fawning of the hypocrite, is *only to deceive*.

The *love of riches* is another sordid

gratification of the mind, which can neither afford satisfaction nor contentment; and yet how many are promising themselves bliss herein, and who love really little less?

The *love of pleasure* is another way in which this passion manifests itself, to the unspeakable disgrace of many, whose sphere claims other deportment. In this no real benefit can be reaped, but herein this passion oft displays itself.

The *love of women* is a still more prevailing passion, under which this theme is generally considered; if bounded by a principle of virtue, feasible; if under no restrictions, censurable; from the nature of the inclination, and the motives that produce it.

Various are the characters actually descriptive of this my present theme; as the love of learning, the love of honour, the love of dignities, the love of power, &c. all which are in effect descriptive of this passion.

But, to confine myself more closely to the thing itself, observe that it is a more refined and exalted principle than Friendship, which is often entertained for an object where this is not. Such is the sublime and peculiar nature of this inflaming passion, that adoration is often scarcely to be avoided, though a tribute due only from the creature to the Creator, and not from one to another. Our moderns, who profess to be recipients of this infatuating passion, carry their assertions to a degree little short of madness, which the Spectator alludes to in observing, "that this passion (as they suppose) makes the most ordinary plebeian or mechanic in love, bleed and pine away with an elegance and tenderness of sentiment."

Heroism and gallantry are the prevalent way of displaying the effects of Love. "Romances, (says a learned author) which owe their very being to this passion, are full of these metaphorical deaths. Heroes and Heroines, Knights and Squires, are all of them in a dying condition. Many of the poets, to describe the execution which is done by this passion, represent

sent the fair sex as basilisks that destroy with their eyes."

Love, considered in the manner some esteem it, is nothing more than an *imaginary* conception, or *sudden and momentous* dart of fancy (for it is nothing else thus viewed) in which the mind and affections are at once engaged, charmed and delighted. The Spectator has recited a few instances to prove the folly of this supposed passion, which has neither foundation nor principle, and therefore cannot properly be called *Love*. As they are exceedingly pertinent and striking, I will resign them to public view, as a specimen of the effects of heated imagination.

"*Lyfander slain* at a puppet show, on the 3d of September."

"*Thirlis shot* from a casement in Piccadilly."

"*T. S. wounded* by Zelinda's scarlet stocking as she was stepping out of a coach."

"*Will. Simple, smitten* at the Opera, by the glance of an eye that was aimed at one who stood by him."

"*Sir Simon Softly murdered* at Drury-lane Playhouse by a frown."

"*Sylvius shot* through the sticks of a fan at St. James's Church."

"*Samuel Felt, haberdasher, wounded* in his walk to Islington, by Mrs. Susannah Crossstitch, as she was clambering over a stile."

This humorous narrative the Spectator intends as a burlesque on those, who, through the heat of fancy or imagination, suppose themselves the subjects of this noble passion, which is produced by a noble motive, founded on an honourable principle, and with generous and virtuous intentions. There is an essential difference between love and lust: the former is to gratify a noble, the latter a vile pas-

sion: the former is a sublime virtue, the latter a notorious vice: the former is produced by sincerity, the latter by deceit. This proposition utterly destroys the pretensions which many make to this generous principle. As love is connected with gratitude, it cannot, consistent with its nature, be guilty of ingratitude. In this view of love, a vicious principle is to be gratified at the expence of virtue. Not thus does real love display itself: it has better motives and nobler views. It is neither instantaneous nor sudden, without pre-consideration or knowledge. How can we love an object (I mean abidingly) whom we know not? Though love is a blind passion, blind in measure to every obstacle or defect in the object, yet some knowledge is necessary to produce and increase this passion. Love is produced by an apprehension of merit in the object wherein it is placed, which, increasing with our knowledge, kindles this unquenchable flame. This passion, as it is actuated by the most generous motives, is also of great duration and continuance, not easily to be eradicated, whereas that of vain pretenders changes frequently. Here then we see the difference between love and gallantry, love and lasciviousness.

From hence we may infer, that love is a passion actuated by motives of sincerity and esteem for an object whose qualifications, whether mental or personal, appear amiable; whose interest is our own; whose joy our comfort; whose distress our misery; and endeared to us by these most powerful incentives, our happiness or misery are mutual. Here envy gains no admission, but confidence and affection reign triumphant, and friendship now is crowned with love.

SENECA.

PAPERS published by Order of the AMERICAN CONGRESS.

In CONGRESS, Philadelphia, July 27.

THE General Congress having been informed, that Major Butterfield agreed to surrender the fort and garrison at the Cedars, consisting of 390 continental troops, to Captain Forster, on condition that the garrison should not be put into the hands of the savages, nor their bag-

gages plundered; and that, notwithstanding such stipulation, the fort and troops, as soon as surrendered, were delivered to the Indians, who plundered them of every thing, even their cloaths, put two of them to death on the evening of their surrender, and four or five others at different times afterwards, and

and that one man was first shot, and while retaining life and sensation, was roasted by these inhuman wretches, together with many other instances of the most savage barbarity.—In consequence of such daring violation of the laws of nature and nations, the Congress came to the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That all acts, contrary to good faith, the laws of nature, or the custom of civilized nations, done by the officers and soldiers of his Britannic Majesty, or by foreigners or savages taken into his service, are to be considered as done by his orders, unless indemnification be made in cases which admit indemnification, or unless measures be taken by him or his officers, for bringing to condign punishment the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the act.

Resolved, That the plundering the baggage of the garrison at the Cedars, stripping them of their cloaths, and delivering them into the hands of the savages, was a breach of the capitulation on the part of the enemy, for which indemnification ought to be demanded.

Resolved, That the murder of the prisoners of war was a gross and inhuman violation of the laws of nature and nations; that condign punishment should be inflicted on the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the same; and that for this purpose, it be required that they be delivered into our hands.

Resolved, That the agreement entered into by General Arnold, was a mere sponson on his part, he not being invested with the powers for disposing of prisoners not in his possession, nor under his direction; and that therefore it is subject to be ratified or annulled at the discretion of this House.

Resolved, That the shameful surrender of the post at the Cedars, is chargeable on the commanding officer. That such other of the prisoners as were taken there, shewed a willingness and desire to fight the enemy; and that Major Sherburne, and the prisoners taken with him, though their disparity of numbers was great, fought the enemy bravely for a considerable time, and surrendered at last, but on absolute necessity; on which considera-

tions, and on which alone, it is resolved, that the said sponson be ratified, and that an equal number of captives from the enemy, of the same rank and condition, be restored to them, as stipulated by the said sponson.

Resolved, That previous to the delivery of the prisoners to be returned on one part, the British commander in Canada be required to deliver into our hands, the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the horrid murders committed on the prisoners, to suffer such punishment as their crimes deserve, and also to make indemnification for the plunder at the Cedars, taken contrary to the faith of capitulation; and that, until such delivery and indemnification be made, the said prisoners be not delivered.

Resolved, That if the enemy shall commit any farther violences, by putting to death, torturing, or otherwise ill-treating the prisoners retained by them, or any of the hostages put into their hands, recourse be had to retaliation, as the sole means of stopping the progress of human butchery; and that for that purpose punishments of the same kind and degree be inflicted on an equal number of captives from thence in our possession, that they shall be taught due respect to the violated rights of nations.

Resolved, That a copy of this report be transmitted to the Commander in Chief of the Continental Forces, to be by him sent to the Generals Howe and Burgoyne.

By order of the Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

An exact State of what passed at the Interview between his Excellency General WASHINGTON, and Colonel PATTERSON, Adjutant General of the Army under General Howe, July 20, 1776.

AFTER usual compliments, in which, as well as through the whole conversation, Colonel Patterson addressed General Washington by the title of Excellency, Colonel Patterson entered upon the business by saying, that General Howe much regretted the difficulties which had arisen respecting the address of the letters to General Washington; that it was deemed consistent

consistent with propriety, and founded upon precedents of the like nature by ambassadors and plenipotentiaries, where disputes or difficulties of rank had arisen; that General Washington might recollect he had, last summer, addressed a letter to Gen. Howe, To the Hon. William Howe, Esq; that Lord Howe, and General Howe, did not mean to derogate from the respect or rank of Gen. Washington; that they held his person and character in the highest esteem; that the direction, with the addition of &c. &c. &c. implied every thing that ought to follow. He then produced a letter which he did not directly offer to Gen. Washington, but observed, that it was the same letter which had been sent, and laid it on the table, with the superscription to George Washington, &c. &c. &c. The General declined the letter, and said, that a letter directed to a person in a public character, should have some description or indication of it, otherwise it would appear a mere private letter; that it was true the &c. &c. &c. implied every thing, and they also implied any thing; that the letter to Gen. Howe alluded to, was an answer to one received under a like address from him, which the officer on duty having taken, he did not think proper to return, but answered it in the same mode of address; that he should absolutely decline any letter directed to him as a private person, when it related to his public station. Col. Patterson then said, that Gen. Howe would not urge his delicacy any farther, and repeated his assertions, that no failure of respect was intended. He then said, that he would endeavour, as well as he could, to recollect Gen. Howe's sentiments on the letter, and resolves of Congress, sent him a few days before, respecting the treatment of our prisoners in Canada, and that the affairs of Canada were in another department, not subject to the controul of Gen. Howe, but that he and Lord Howe utterly disapproved of every infringement of the rights of humanity. Col. Patterson then took a paper out of his pocket, and, after looking it over, said he had expressed nearly the words. Gen. Washington then said, that he had also forwarded a copy of the resolves to Gen. Burgoyne. To which Col. Patterson re-

plied, he did not doubt a proper attention would be paid to them, and that he (Gen. Washington) was sensible that cruelty was not the characteristic of the British nation. Col. Patterson then proceeded to say, he had it in charge to mention the case of Gen. Prescott, who they were informed was treated with such rigour, that, under his age and infirmities, fatal consequences might be apprehended.

Gen. Washington replied, that Gen. Prescott's treatment had not fallen under his notice; that the persons under his particular direction he had treated with kindness, and made their situation as easy and comfortable as possible; that he did not know where Gen. Prescott was, but believed his treatment was different from their information. Gen. Washington then mentioned the case of Col. Allen, and the officers who had been confined in Boston gaol. As to the first, Col. Patterson answered, that Gen. Howe had no knowledge of it, but by information from Gen. Washington, and that the Canada department was not under his direction or controul; that as to the other prisoners at Boston, whenever the state of the army at Boston admitted it, they were treated with humanity and even indulgence; that he asserted this upon his honour, and should be happy in an opportunity to prove it.

Gen. Washington then observed, that the conduct of several of the officers would well have warranted a different treatment from what they had received; some having refused to give any parole, and others having broken it when given, by escaping, or endeavouring so to do. Col. Patterson answered, that as to the first, they misunderstood the matter very much, and seemed to have mistook the line of propriety exceedingly; and as to the latter, Gen. Howe utterly disapproved and condemned their conduct.

That if a remonstrance was made, such violations of good faith would be severely punished; but that he hoped Gen. Washington was too just to draw public inferences from the misbehaviour of some private individuals; that bad men were to be found in every class and society; and such behaviour was considered as a dishonour to the British army. Col. Patterson

person then proceeded to say, that the goodness and benevolence of the King had induced him to appoint Lord Howe and General Howe his commissioners, to accommodate this unhappy dispute; that they had great powers, and would derive the greatest pleasure from effecting an accommodation; and that he (Col. Patterson) wished to have this visit considered as making the first advances to this desirable object. General Washington replied, he was not vested with any powers on this subject, by those from whom he derived his authority and power. But from what had appeared or transpired on this head, Lord Howe and General Howe were only to grant pardons; that those who had committed no fault, wanted no pardon; that we were only defending what we deemed our indisputable right. Col. Patterson said, that would open a very wide field for argument. He then expressed his apprehensions, that an adherence to forms was likely to obstruct business of the greatest moment and concern.

He then observed, that a proposal had been formerly made, of exchanging Gov. Skene for Mr. Lovell; that he now had authority to accede to that proposal. Gen. Washington replied, that the proposition had been made by the direction of Congress, and having been then rejected, he could not now renew the business, or give any answer, till he had previously communicated it to them.

Col. Patterson behaved with the greatest attention and politeness during the whole business, expressed strong acknowledgments that the usual ceremony of blinding his eyes had been dispensed with. At the breaking up of the conference, Gen. Washington strongly invited him to partake of a small collation provided for him, which he politely declined, alledging his late breakfast, and an impatience to return to Gen. Howe, though he had not executed his commission so amply as he wished. Finding he did not propose staying, he was introduced to the general officers, after which he took his leave, and was safely conducted to his own boat, which waited for him, about four miles distant from the city.

Made public by order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Extract of a Letter from General WASHINGTON to the PRESIDENT of the CONGRESS, dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1776.

I HAVE the honour to inclose you, for the perusal and consideration of the Congress, sundry papers, the whole of which, except No. 2 and 7, I received yesterday evening by a flag, and to which I beg leave to refer the Congress.

SIR, *August 17, 1776.*

BEING deeply interested in the welfare of America, I think it my duty to communicate a matter of intelligence, which I flatter myself may be rendered conducive to the restoration of a desirable peace. And in this view I request your Excellency's permission to land at New-York, to go directly to Philadelphia, in order to lay the same before the Congress.

In the course of a conversation I have had with Lord Howe, I perceive that the powers he is vested with, as well as his disposition for establishing an equitable and permanent peace, are altogether misunderstood by the colonies.

For in consequence of a sketch of some propositions being offered for his consideration, he very frankly assured me he was willing to confer upon those grounds, with any gentleman of the greatest influence in this country.

As I am at liberty to declare his sentiments, I have the honour to inclose for your Excellency's information, a copy of my correspondence with his Lordship, and of the propositions referred to in his letter, which are the motives of my present request.

Attending in the boat to be indulged with your answer, I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's
most humble servant,
DRUMMOND.

General Washington, &c. &c. &c.

New-York, Aug. 17, 1776.

MY LORD,

I HAVE your Lordship's favour of this day, accompanied by papers on subjects of the greatest moment, and deserving the most deliberate consideration.

I can allow much for your Lordship's well meant zeal on such an occasion, but I fear it has transported you

yond that attention to your parole, which comprehends the character of a man of strict honour. How your Lordship can reconcile your past or present conduct with your engagement, so as to satisfy your own mind, I must submit to your own feelings; but I find myself under the disagreeable necessity of objecting to the mode of negotiating proposed, while your Lordship's line of conduct appears so exceptionable.

I shall, by express, forward to the Congress your Lordship's letter, and the papers which accompanied it. The result will be communicated as soon as possible. I am sorry to have detained your Lordship so long, but the unavoidable necessity must be my apology.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
and very humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Lord Drummond.

MY LORD,

I TAKE the liberty of sending inclosed the sketch of propositions referred to in my late conversation with your Lordship, which propositions, I have understood, the colonies were disposed, not many months ago, to make the basis of a reconciliation with Great Britain.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,

DRUMMOND.

Sloop Polly, Aug. 12, 1776.

To Lord Howe.

SKETCH of PROPOSITIONS communicated to Lord Howe on the 12th of August 1776.

I. THAT it shall be ascertained, as far as can be determined by calculation, what supply towards the general exigency of the state, each separate colony can furnish, consistent with its ability.

II. When such supply is thus ascertained, that each colony shall, by acts of its own Assembly, impose such taxes as they shall find expedient for the raising of the said supply.

III. In consideration of the fluctuating state of all young countries, that such taxes may not, in their opera-

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tions, become partially or accidentally burthensome on the one hand, nor on the other hand gradually become deficient in producing the aid intended by the colonies towards the general exigencies of the state, such articles shall be chosen as the objects of imposition, as they shall deem the most likely to keep pace with the growth or decline of the said colonies.

IV. That these taxes so imposed, shall, as in the customs, be levied by officers of the appointment of the King; and that a perpetual grant of the produce of these taxes, shall be made by the respective Assemblies to the Crown of Great Britain.

V. As the direct means of removing the fatal grounds of this contention, by establishing a security against the apprehended invasion of property by Parliament, a formal relinquishment shall be made, on the part of Great Britain, of all future claim to taxation over these her colonies.

VI. To remove all future suspicions from the minds of the Colonists, that under the appearance of regulating commerce, duties may be imposed for the farther purposes of revenue, an application of the produce of all duties imposed on articles of trade by the British Legislature, shall be made towards defraying the expences of collection, and the surplusses in each colony to be paid into their separate treasuries, and to be subject to the disposal of the respective Houses of Assembly.

DRUMMOND.

Eagle, off Staten Island.

MY LORD, *Aug. 15, 1776.*

I HAVE received the honour of your Lordship's letter of the 12th, inclosing a sketch of the propositions mentioned in your late conversation, which I return herewith.

As I think they contain matter, that upon a conference and cool discussion, might be wrought into a plan of permanent union; I shall with great satisfaction embrace the first opportunity that may be offered upon those grounds, to promote so desirable an event.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

HOWE.

Right Hon. the Lord Drummond.

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THE

THE following is the purport of the message sent from Lord Howe to the Congress, by General Sullivan :

THAT though he could not at present treat with the Congress as such, yet he was very desirous of having a conference with some of the members, whom he would consider, for the present, only as private gentlemen, and meet them as such, at such place as they should appoint.

That he, in conjunction with Gen. Howe, had full powers to compromise the dispute between Great Britain and America, upon terms advantageous to both, the obtaining of which delayed him near two months in England, and prevented his arrival at this place before the declaration of Independency took place.

That he wished a compact might be settled at this time, when no decisive blow was struck, and neither party could say that they were compelled to enter into such agreement.

That in case the Congress were disposed to treat, many things, which they had not as yet asked, might, and ought to be granted them; and that if, upon the conference, they found any probable ground of an accommodation, the authority of the Congress must be afterwards acknowledged, otherwise the compact would not be complete.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

IN CONGRESS, Sept. 5, 1776.

RESOLVED, That General Sullivan be requested to inform Lord Howe, that this Congress, being the representatives of the free and independent states of America, cannot, with propriety, send any of its members to confer with his Lordship in their private characters; but that, ever desirous of establishing peace on reasonable terms, they will send a committee of their body, to know whether he has any authority to treat with persons, authorized by the Congress for that purpose, in behalf of America, and what that authority is; and to hear such propositions as he shall think fit to make, respecting the same.

Resolved, That to-morrow be assigned for electing the committee.

Sept. 6, 1776. Resolved, That the committee to be sent "to know whe-

ther Lord Howe has any authority to treat with persons authorized by the Congress for that purpose in behalf of America, and what that authority is; and to hear such propositions as he shall think fit to make respecting the same," consist of three.

The members chose—Mr. Franklin, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. E. Rutledge.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

The committee who were appointed to wait on Lord Howe having returned to the Congress, made their report in the following words :

"In obedience to the order of the Congress, we have had a meeting with Lord Howe. It was on Wednesday last upon Staten Island, opposite to Amboy, where his Lordship received and entertained us with the utmost politeness.

"His Lordship opened the conversation by acquainting us, that though he could not treat with us as a Committee of the Congress, yet as his powers enabled him to confer and consult with any private gentlemen of influence in the Colonies, on the means of restoring peace between the two countries, he was glad of this opportunity of conferring with us on that subject, if we thought ourselves at liberty to enter into a conference with him in that character.—We observed to his Lordship, that as our business was to hear, he might consider us in what light he pleased, and communicate to us any propositions he might be authorized to make for the purpose mentioned; but that we could consider ourselves in no other character than in that in which we were placed by the order of the Congress. His Lordship then entered into a discourse of considerable length, which contained no explicit proposition of peace except one, viz. That the Colonies should return to their allegiance and obedience to the government of Great Britain. The rest consisted principally of assurances, that there was an exceeding good disposition in the King and his Ministers to make that government easy to us; with intimation that in case of our submission, they would cause the offensive Acts of Parliament to be revised, and the instructions to governors to be reconsidered, that so if any just causes of complaint

complaint were found in the acts, or any errors in government were perceived to have crept into the instructions, they might be amended or withdrawn.

"We gave it as our opinion to his Lordship, that a return to the domination of Great Britain was not now to be expected. We mentioned the repeated humble petitions of the Colonies to the King and Parliament, which had been treated with contempt, and answered only by additional injuries; the unexampled patience we had shewn under their tyrannical government; and that it was not until the last act of parliament, which denounced war against us, and put us out of the King's protection, that we declared our independence: That this declaration had been called for by the people of the Colonies in general; that every Colony had approved of it when made, and all now considered themselves as independent states, and were settling, or had settled their governments accordingly, so that it was not in the power of the Congress to agree for them, that they should return to their former dependent state; that there was no doubt of their inclination to peace, and their willingness to enter into a treaty with Britain, that might be advantageous to both countries; that though his Lordship had at present no power to treat with them as independent states, he might, if there was the same good disposition in Britain, much sooner obtain fresh

powers from thence for that purpose, than powers could be obtained by Congress from the several Colonies, to consent to a submission. His Lordship then, saying that he was sorry to find that no accommodation was likely to take place, put an end to the conference.

"Upon the whole, it did not appear to your Committee, that his Lordship's commission contained any other authority of importance, than what is expressed in the act of parliament, viz. "That of granting pardons, with such exceptions as the Commissioners shall think proper to make, and of declaring America, or any part of it, to be in the King's peace upon submission."—For as to the power of inquiring into the state of America, which his Lordship mentioned to us, and of conferring and consulting with any persons the Commissioners might think proper, and representing the result of such conversations to the Ministry, who (provided the Colonies would subject themselves) might, after all, or might not, at their pleasure, make any alterations in the former instructions to Governors, or propose in parliament any amendments of the acts complained of, we apprehended any expectation from the effect of such a power, would have been too uncertain and precarious to be relied on by America, had she still continued in her state of dependence."

Continuation of the BRITISH THEATRE.

DRURY-LANE.

December 14.

THIS day a new tragedy called *Semiramis*, written by Captain Ayscough, nephew to the great and amiable Lord Lyttelton, was represented at this House for the first time, and personated in the following manner: Arsaces, Mr. Smith. Azures, Mr. Bensley. Aroes, Mr. Reddish. Otanes, Mr. Farren. Mitranes, Mr. Grist. Cedamias, Mr. Chaplin. Ghost of Ninus, Mr. Hurst. Semiramis, Mrs. Yates. And Azema, Mrs. Reddish.

The fable is raised on that part of ancient history, which speaks of the celebrated and powerful princess, from which this tragedy takes its name. Semiramis, Queen of Assyria, having caused her husband Ninus to be

poisoned, assumes, or rather usurps the reins of government, and holds them for fifteen years; at the end of which, she assembles the clergy and most distinguished persons of her realm, and imparts to them her intentions of sharing her throne and bed, and the cause of that meeting, which was to name and declare the person whom she had thus thought fit to call to that elevated situation. During the first and second acts, the piece is mostly occupied with the loves of Arsaces and Azema, and the rivalry and jealousy subsisting between Azures, who is the great favourite and director of the affairs of the empire under the Queen. Arsaces appears of a haughty and imperious temper, greedy of command and military glory; and previous to this august and solemn meeting, Semira-

mis betrays her regard for him, and her intention, as well as we can recollect, of taking him to be a partner in the empire. The magi and great men of the realm being assembled, and Arfaces and Azures being of course present, Semiramis being seated on her throne, declares her intention. This penetrates with grief and astonishment the lovers Arfaces and Azema, and with envy the disappointed Azures, who expected to be advanced to the same honour. To preserve the probabilities, the poet has made this resolution of Semiramis to be taken, in consequence of an Egyptian oracle, which directed this mode of declaring a successor to the Assyrian empire.

As soon as the Queen has made her choice, thunder is heard, and Aroes the high priest deprecates the wrath of the gods. The tomb of the murdered king is suddenly seen to open, and he appears. Semiramis is frightened, and the whole assembly astonished. The ghost then informs Arfaces, that he shall reign in Assyria; but that there are some dreadful crimes, which he must first expiate; that he must repair to his tomb, sacrifice to his ashes, and attend to and obey the directions of the high priest Aroes.

Arfaces and the high priest, in the next scene, confer together. The latter then invests the former with a crown, acquaints him that Semiramis is his mother, informs him of her treachery, and how she had been accessory, with Azures, to the death of his father Ninus.

Arfaces is directed by Aroes, to repair to the tomb of Ninus, previous to which, the Queen addresses him in the extatic language of an enamoured woman, to which he shews every mark of horror; and at length discloses the secret of his birth, and of her guilt. Semiramis swoons, and on recovering herself offers her life, as an expiation for her crimes. Here rigid justice is suspended by Arfaces, in the irresistible impulse of filial affection. He pardons his mother; on which she insists on his instantly mounting the throne, which she was no longer worthy to fill. To this he strongly objects; and the fourth act ends with a struggle between the mother and son, who should best acquit themselves in these relations.

The hour being spent, when Arfaces was to meet Aroes at the tomb, Arfaces repairs thither; previous to which, he informs Azema of his intentions of sacrificing Azures to the manes of his murdered father. He returns in a short time, in the midst of thunder and lightning, and relates the circumstances of his executing his just revenge on the traitor Azures. At this instant Azures appears, and Arfaces is filled with astonishment. Aroes then enters, and proclaims Arfaces king, by right of succession. Semiramis now issues out of the tomb of Ninus, mortally wounded. Arfaces discovers his

fatal error, in mistaking his mother for Azures. She owns the justice of her fate, pardoning her innocent murderer, and bestowing on him the blessings of an affectionate parent; which, with a moral reflection from Aroes the high priest, concludes the piece. If we have mistaken or forgotten any part of the story, we have only to plead, that we never saw the piece represented but once; nor have we ever seen it in print: on the whole, however, we believe it is tolerably correct.

We do not remember, since the first generation of the present race of news-paper critics, that this worshipful confraternity ever distinguished themselves for their dulness, self-created importance, or partiality, more than in their strictures on this piece. One worthy wight tries it by the standard of history; a second, by Voltaire's play of the same name; a third, by Doctor Franklin's translation. Mr. Ayscough has the misfortune to be an officer, that is a great fault. He is even worse, he is a gentleman, that is still a greater fault. One blockhead, more eminent than the rest, is angry both with the author and Smith, for being frightened and astonished on coming out of the tomb, in the midst of thunder and lightening. A soldier's heart, it seems, ought to be made of buff or flint, his scull of adamant, and his brains of lead. Although all the great events, from the beginning to the end, are produced through intervention of the gods, and supposed to operate on the religious or superstitious opinions of the personages of the drama; though Arfaces is made acquainted with the murder of his father, the perfidy of his mother, and of his own divine election to the throne of his ancestors; yet, say the critics, he ought not to have believed a syllable of what he knew to be true, from his mother's confession against herself. He should have despised the seeming wrath of the gods, and have taken as little notice of the thunder of the Lybian Jove, as the lightening and thunder-maker of Drury-Lane House himself would. We forgot another formidable charge against the author. Shakespear has introduced a ghost, and who else dare borrow or deal in such supernatural beings? The author has introduced his ghost to a wise assembly, whereas Hamlet's father only makes himself known to his son. "Oh!" says another, "ghosts, if they are introduced into company, should not appear, which the little Roscius proved, in banishing the good old King from the royal feast of Macbeth." Such are some of the objections raised against this piece, its author, and prologue, every one of them equally absurd, preposterous, or ill-natured.

The piece is certainly much superior to most modern tragedies, particularly in the two last acts. The two first are somewhat heavy, and deficient in business. The lan-
guage

stage is more nervous and natural, than sublime. It is replete with generous and noble sentiments, and keeps a very judicious mean, being equally free from fustian and bombast, and from prose and familiar vulgarisms. The plot is judiciously conducted throughout. The scene in the great council-chamber, and that in the fourth act, when Arfaces ascends from the tomb, have a finer effect, than any scene we know in any tragedy that has been written within the last half century, perhaps since the time of Otway. The characters are strongly marked, and well preserved; particularly the Queen, and Arfaces. We wish that Azema and Azures had been more strongly delineated. On the whole, the piece has considerable merit, as a first attempt; and bids fair for repeated representations, long after the criticisms which have attempted to depreciate it shall perish and be forgotten. The prologue was heavy, and indifferently delivered, by Reddish. Mrs. Yates spoke the Epilogue with remarkable propriety. It is elegant, poetical, and full of sentiment.

Mr. Smith filled the part of Arfaces with great judgement; and acquitted himself in the tomb scene, in a manner that would have done credit to Garrick or Barry. The author, we think, is highly indebted to him, as he contributed very much to the success of his piece.

Mrs. Yates was capital in the council scene, when she declared Arfaces the partner of her bed and throne. She is indeed always so in every character, which depends on a thorough conception of her author, a dignity of deportment, a fine elocution, and judicious delivery. But we cannot say, that she ever pleased us, where the tender passions are to be felt and described. She looked too

like a queen, and too little like an enamoured matron, when she discloses her passion for Arfaces.

Reddish was decent in Aroes. Nature, we affirm, never intended this man as a first rate player. His feelings, at all times, are of his own creating, and at best, but bear a tolerable resemblance of what they should be.

Bensley was just passable, and the others answering the end of ballast, call for no animadversion.

We cannot however close this article, without expressing our highest indignation at the cruel attack made on the unhappy woman who performed the part of Azema. From her first entrance on the stage to the last scene she never appeared without being hissed by some persons in the galleries. It was a regular attack uniform in its sound and direction, where she failed her part tolerably, as well as where she failed. They could not be men that made so unnatural an attack, and if they were women surely they must have been the most unrelenting, ferocious and barbarous of the most abandoned and profligate of their species. It is certain that the awkwardness of the woman's dress, her total want of action or expression, and weakness of voice, all united to give evidence that she was not calculated to fill the part. We only speak here without meaning to give a decided opinion, because in one or two speeches where the hisses were out-clapped, her delivery and voice were very tolerable. We earnestly wish her secret enemies may be discovered and held up to public indignation and contempt. And we equally wish that Mrs. Reddish, before she appears again upon a London stage, may take her degrees at a spouting academy, to shew that she has learned to make use of hands.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE CCXVI.

TWELVE Sermons on the Prophecies concerning the Christian Church, and in particular concerning the Church of Papal Rome. By Samuel Hallifax, D. D. 5s. White.

From the late sermons preached by Dr. Hurd, and these before us by Dr. Hallifax, at the Lecture founded by Bishop Warburton, we may conclude very beneficial effects will result to religion, by that institution. Our present Lecturer hath displayed a good knowledge of the Scripture prophecies, and of sacred and profane history; and clearly proves that the *man of sin* can be no other than the pope of Rome. We cannot dismiss the article without giving our readers the following extract.

"The prophecies of Daniel, St. Paul, and St. John, though singly of great weight,

receive additional force, if brought near and illustrated by each other. Having already examined them separately and apart, let us now consider them together, and collect the evidence that arises, when they are taken in one view, and form an entire and perfect whole.

"From the most cursory survey of the three predictions, it is evident, that the same scheme and constitution of things, the same persons, events, and times, the origin, continuance, and destruction, of the same tyrannical power (which power by Daniel is noted by the appellation of the *little horn*, by St. Paul is denominated the *man of sin*, and by St. John is branded with the titles of the *beast* and the *false prophet*) are distinctly foretold in all. If Daniel describes the kingdom, in which the little horn was to arise, by such emblems as can belong to none but the

the Roman; the same emblems, to prefigure the kingdom of the beast and false prophet, are also employed by St. John; from whom we further learn, that his appropriated place of residence is the city of Rome. If Daniel restrains the sovereignty of this Roman power to the European or western part of the empire, after it was divided into ten shares; the same restriction is intimated in one of the epistles of St. Paul, and is more explicitly declared by the beloved disciple in the Apocalypse. If Daniel represents the nature of this usurped dominion as different from every other; St. Paul and St. John instruct us, that this diversity consists in its being a spiritual, not a civil, dominion; which is therefore to be sought for, not in heathen, but in Christian Rome. If the instances, in which this spiritual dominion is exerted, according to Daniel, be chiefly these, aspiring to supreme and uncontrollable authority over the inhabitants of the earth, affecting divine titles and honours, enjoining the worship of demons and departed saints, prohibiting marriage, working false miracles, and persecuting and killing those who oppose its claims; the same particulars are related, and with new additions and explications, in the writings of St. Paul and St. John. If the duration of this ecclesiastical polity be limited by Daniel to *a time and times and the dividing of time*; the same duration is expressed, and in a variety of phrases, by St. John; by whom the reign of the beast is fixed to *a time and times and half a time*, or to three years and a half, or *forty-two months*, or *twelve hundred and sixty days*. And lastly, if the demolition of this extraordinary polity be denounced by the prophet of the Old Testament; the same interesting event is promised by the two apostles of the New. Such a number of coincidences, all so strange and unusual in their kinds, to be found in the compositions of three persons, living in different and one in a very remote period, cannot fairly be ascribed to any other cause, than to the impulse of the *self same spirit*, who taught them *all things*, which it was necessary should be communicated for the admonition of the church of Christ, upon whom the ends of the world should come.

"Now of the characters recorded in Scripture as the undoubted marks of Antichrist, many at least have been shewn to belong, exclusively, to the tyranny now existing in papal Rome. For, first of all, this power is certainly a Roman one; secondly, it is confined to the limits of the Latin or western empire; thirdly, it arose among the ten kingdoms, into which that empire was parted by the northern barbarians; fourthly, its throne or seat is in the city of Rome; fifthly, it is a Christian power; and, sixthly, it is discriminated from all others, by being of the spiritual or ecclesiastical kind. These are circumstances so plainly realized in

that part of Christendom which is subject to the Roman pontiff, that it is not possible, by any art or subtlety of our adversaries, they can be evaded or denied."

CCXVII. *A free Inquiry into Daniel's Vision or Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks. In which the Vision is applied to the State of the Jews under the Persian Monarchy, and the Weeks are shewn to be Weeks of Days. With an Appendix on the Jewish Notion of a Messiah.* 4to. 2s. 6d. Payne.

This inquirer labours to prove that the celebrated prophecy of Daniel hath not the least reference to the death of Christ, but that Cyrus was the Messiah Prince which he intended. What follows is the substance of the inquiry.

"Jeremiah had foretold that Jerusalem should be desolate seventy years. Near the expiration of the term predicted, Daniel, who well knew of the prophecy, was fervently praying for the restoration of the holy city; and as he was greatly beloved by Jehovah, Gabriel is commissioned from heaven to acquaint him with the divine orders concerning it, which had been given out at the beginning of his prayers.

"The angel comes to him, and opens his information, ch. ix. ver. 24, in terms implying, that within seventy weeks the Jews should return from captivity, the worship of Jehovah should be introduced again, and Jeremiah should be found to have been a true prophet. He then proceeds to a more circumstantial detail, and tells him,

"1. That Cyrus, who was to send back his countrymen to their land, and to restore Jerusalem, should succeed to the throne in seven weeks.

"2. That in sixty-two weeks from his accession, the streets of Jerusalem should be rebuilt.

"3. That after these weeks, Cyrus should be slain, and the Samaritans, instigated by the edict of his successor Cambyfes, and by a spirit of revenge, should come suddenly upon the Jews in their low condition, and lay waste the city and the sanctuary, that should be building in it, and that Jerusalem should continue desolate, without a temple and without walls, till the second year of Darius Hystaspes, a time of profound peace throughout the Persian empire, when it should begin to rise again out of its ruins.

"4. That in the first week after the sixty-two, or the seventieth from the vision, the temple should be founded, and many of the Jews be encouraged by this, to expect the firm re-establishment of their covenant with Jehovah, but that in the midst of the week the Samaritans should oblige them to desist from their worship, by polluting the altar that had been set up about seven months before, which should remain deserted and unhallowed, till the death of Cambyfes, the enemy of the Jews, who was to perish miserably."

CCXVIII.

CCXVIII. *Bedukah, or the Self-devoted, an Indian Pastoral.* 2s. 6d. Doddsley.

The Gentoo women of particular casts, it is well known, burn themselves on the decease of their husbands. So dreadful a sacrifice is urged on, oftentimes, not merely by the dictates of reflection, custom, and their religion, but also of pride and vanity, which our author here hath justly described. In the second canto, we behold her advancing to the sacrifice, which is thus poetically related.

Bright Phœbus now emerging from the main

Had shot his lustre o'er the crouded plain,
When young Bedukah (such the victim's name

Which here the muse ambitious gives to fame)
Hapless arriving at her journey's end,
Does calmly graceful from her steed descend:
Slow to the pile she walks with conscious pride,

Then gently turning casts her veil aside.
O could the poet, like the painter*, dare
Conceal the aspect of his suff'ring fair,
As o'er Atrides' griefs a shade was thrown,
Bedukah's beauties never had been known.
But truth and innocence his art command,
Inspire his fancy, and confirm his hand.
From soul to soul then soft amazement flew,
And glisten'd ev'ry cheek with pity's dew.
Affecting sight! for o'er her destin'd head
Not fifteen years with downy wings had fled:
Not fifteen years her eyes had view'd the light;

Those orbs now sinking to eternal night!
Her slender form was fraught with beauty's pow'r;

But beauty waiting her meridian hour.
In purest white her faultless limbs were dress'd,
A silver girdle, and a muslin vest:
One breast was slightly hid, one half-display'd,
Which, wild with youthful blood, luxuriant play'd.

Naked her arm, but where the bracelet shone,
Where lustre darted from each orient stone.

* *Timanthes, a celebrated Grecian painter.* By one of those sudden thoughts which denote superior genius, he gained particular applause by his sacrifice of Iphigenia: for, though the greatest master of his art, he attempted not to pourtray the features of Agamemnon; but, throwing a veil over what he did not think possible to do justice to, left the spectator to imagine the distraction of a father who was eye-witness of the violent death of a darling daughter.

† *Mag. for 1774, p. 450.*

Her jetty locks with richest pearl were strung,
And from her nose a matchless diamond hung,

Clear as the crystal of her glossy eye,
And seeming with its brightest beams to vie.
Just to the knee her floating garment fell,
Which ill conceal'd the limbs harmonious swell;

And still the wind, assisted by her pace,
Betray'd some beauty, and some latent grace,
With solemn gesture, and an aspect kind,
Which spoke a resolute yet tender mind,
She paid obeisance to th' attentive crowd,
Then lowly to her weeping mother bow'd.

CCXIX. *Infancy; or, the Management of Children: A Didactic Poem, in 3 Books.* By Hugh Downman, M. D. 2s. Kearsley.

A specimen of the author's judgment and poetical abilities was given on the publication of the first book †. Now his plan is completed, and the work worthy the attention of all parents.

CCXX. *Reflections on Gaming, Annuities, and usurious Contracts.* 1s. Bew.

The writer judiciously describes the folly and mischiefs of the pernicious vice of gaming. A prudent legislature would certainly guard against such ruinous practices—commerce must suffer, and many families are already ruined.

CCXXI. *An Essay on the Rights of the East India Company, to the Perpetuity of their Trade, Possessions, and Revenues in India.* 1s. 6d. Payne.

An able advocate for the company's late claims against the asserted rights of the legislature.

CCXXII. *Minutes of the Trial and Examination of certain Persons in the Province of New York, charged with being engaged in a Conspiracy against the Authority of the Congress, and the Liberties of America.* 1s. Bew.

The authenticity of these minutes is doubtful.—Their design is to blacken Washington and some of the New York patriots.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

PROLOGUE

To the new Tragedy of SEMIRAMIS.

Written by the AUTHOR of the Piece, and
spoken by Mr. REDDISH.

CRITICS! I come your favour to implore
For one, who never quak'd so much before!

He, for a while, has left the gay parade,
Has doff'd the gorget!—and the smart cockade!

Each instrument of war has thrown aside,
To fret! and strut it here—in tragic pride!
From foreign shores are rich materials brought,
Which to your English mode our bard has wrought.

Phœbus

Phœbus forefend—lest he new dangers run,
 And rise, like Icarus, too near the sun;
 On waxen pinions just about to sink,
 On his own rashness then too late he'll }
 think,
 And drown in a black sea of—critic's ink!
 Ye gentle, feeling, female hearts, be kind!
 A foldier sues!—his brows with laurels
 bind!
 In this—your empire, your protection yield!
 At life's expence—he'll pay you in the field!
 Nor fighting battles, nor besieging towns,
 He dreads!—and only trembles at your
 frowns!
 But hold! our author bade me say one
 word
 To all his honour'd brothers of the sword!
 He begs by them this night to be befriended;
 And bids me promise (this great bus'ness
 ended)
 He'll gladly re-assume the sash once more, }
 If they his pristine rank will then restore,
 Nor deem him a deserter from the corps! }

EPILOGUE

To the new Tragedy of SRMIRAMIS.

Written by R. B. SHERIDAN, Esq.

Spoken by Mrs. YATES.

DISHEVELL'D still, like Asia's bleeding
 queen,
 Shall I with jests deride the tragic scene?
 No,auteous mourners!—from whose
 downcast eyes—
 The muse has drawn her noblest sacrifice!
 Whose gentle bosoms, *Pity's altars*—bear
 The crystal incense of each falling tear!—
 There lives the poet's praise!—no critic art
 Can match the comment of a feeling heart!
 When gen'ral plaudits speak the fable
 o'er—
 Which mute attention had approv'd before,
 Tho' ruder spirits love th' accusom'd jest,
 Which chafes sorrow from the vulgar breast,
 Still hearts refin'd their sadden'd tint re-
 tain—
 —The sigh is pleasure, and the jest is pain!
 —Scarce have they smiles to honour grace,
 or wit,
 —Tho' *Roscius* spoke the verse himself had
 writ!
 Thus thro' the time when vernal fruits receive
 The grateful show'rs that hang on April's
 eye;
 Tho' ev'ry coarser stem of forest birth
 Throws with the morning beam its dew to
 earth,
 —Ne'er does the gentle rose revive so soon—
 But bath'd in nature's tears, it droops till
 noon.

O could the muse one simple moral teach!
 From scenes like these, which all who heard
 might reach!

—Thou child of sympathy—whoe'er thou art,
 Who, with Assyria's queen, hast wept thy
 part—

Go search, where keener woes demand relief,
 Go—while thy heart yet beats with fancy'd
 grief;

Thy lip still conscious of the recent sigh,
 The graceful tear still ling'ring in thy eye—
 Go—and on real misery bestow

The blest'd effusion of fictitious woe!—

So shall our muse, supreme of all the nine,
 Deserve, indeed, the title of—*divine*!
 Virtue shall own her favour'd from above,
 And *pity*—greet her—with a sister's love!

WINTER. An ODE.

To Miss S—— C——

NO more the morn, with tepid rays,
 Unfolds the flow'r with various hue;
 Noon spreads no more the genial blaze,
 Nor gentle eve distills the dew.

The ling'ring hours prolong the night,
 Usurping darkness shades the day,
 Her mists restrain the force of light,
 And Phœbus holds a doubtful sway,
 By gloomy twilight, half reveal'd,
 With sighs we view the hoary hill,
 The leafless wood, the naked field,
 The snow-tip'd cot and frozen rill.

No music warbles thro' the grove,
 Nor vivid colours paint the green;
 No more with devious steps I rove,
 Thro' verdant paths now sought in vain.

Aloud the driving tempest roars,
 Congeal'd impetuous show'rs descend:
 Haste! close the windows, bar the doors,
 Fate leaves me Sukey and a friend.

In nature's aid let art supply
 With light and heat my little sphere:
 Rouse, rouse the fire, and pile it high,
 Light up a constellation here.

Let musick sound the voice of joy,
 Or mirth repeat the jocund tale;
 Let love his wanton wiles employ,
 And o'er the season punch prevail.

Yet time life's dreary winter brings,
 When mirth's gay tale can please no more;
 No music charm, tho' Sukey sings,
 No love nor punch the spring restore.

Catch! O catch the transient hour,
 Improve each moment as it flies:
 Life's a short summer, man's a flow'r,
 No sooner blown, but fades and dies.

R. E——

I N D E X

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The CELEBRATED HENRY IV. of FRANCE,
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